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# Nixon Releases 3 Tapes, Admits Contents Contradict His Earlier Public Statements



Men swarm over tangled wreckage of parked automobiles after building collapse.

## Miami Building Falls; 1 Dead, 7 Trapped

MIAMI, Aug. 5 (AP)—A multi-story building collapsed today, killing one person and trapping seven others, police said. The building, a 14-story structure, was under construction and had been partially completed. The collapse occurred in the early morning hours. The cause of the collapse is still under investigation.

## Over Harassment of Traffic to Berlin

### Western Allies Protest to Russia

Malcolm W. Browne  
SOOW, Aug. 5 (NYT)—The United States, Britain and France today formally protested to the Soviet government over harassment of traffic to Berlin. The protest was made in a letter to the Soviet government, which had been accused of interfering with the flow of goods and services to West Berlin. The protest was part of a series of actions taken by the Western Allies to ensure the freedom of access to Berlin.

## He Says Neo-Fascist Group Placed Bomb on Italian Train

ROME, Aug. 5 (AP)—A note in the name of a neo-fascist group claimed responsibility today for a bomb attack that took 12 lives and injured 100 on the Rome-to-Munich train. The group, known as the "Black Order," claimed that the bomb was placed on the train in an attempt to disrupt the flow of traffic between Italy and Germany. The attack occurred in the early morning hours of August 5. The cause of the explosion is still under investigation.

## GOP Leaders Ask President To Quit Office

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—President Nixon's statement today brought condemnation from some of his strongest supporters and new calls for resignation on Capitol Hill. Republican congressmen Charles Wiggins, Charles Sandman, Delbert Latta and Wiley Mayne, all members of the Judiciary Committee and among the President's strongest defenders, all said that the President had admitted being a participant in what amounts to a criminal conspiracy to obstruct justice. Rep. Wiggins of California, the leader of Mr. Nixon's defense in the Judiciary Committee, told newsmen that the situation has now gone beyond legal questions of impeachment. "The greater issue is the welfare of the United States," he said.



President Nixon shown last week. Yesterday, in releasing three tapes, he said impeachment is 'virtually a foregone conclusion' and the tapes would harm him.

collectively reassessing their positions against impeachment. Rep. Mayne of Iowa said that he will now vote against Mr. Nixon. "The President has today admitted deceiving the American people, the Judiciary Committee and his own lawyers. This is direct evidence that he not only withheld relevant evidence shortly after the Watergate break-in but also intentionally misled our committee throughout the long impeachment inquiry," he declared. Meanwhile, other Republican House leaders expressed dismay, and Democratic House leader Thomas O'Neill predicted that as many as 360 of the 435 members of the House would vote for impeachment. Only a simple majority is needed to send the President's case to the Senate for trial.

## Officers Make Survey in Helicopter

### Greeks, Turks Agree on Part of Cease-Fire Line

NICOSIA, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Turkish and Greek troops reached a tentative agreement today on the location of a cease-fire line in the Cyprus conflict. The agreement was reached after several days of negotiations. The cease-fire line would run along the coast of Cyprus, separating the Greek and Turkish forces. The agreement is a significant step towards resolving the conflict in Cyprus.

## Portuguese Junta Cracks Down on Critics

LISBON, Aug. 5 (NYT)—Portugal's military leaders, after announcing an extensive program to free the African colonies, put the country on notice today that those who criticize the armed forces will be "severely punished." As a first step, the seven-man junta led by President Antonio de Spinoza indefinitely suspended a weekly newspaper of the extreme left, *Luta Popular* (People's Fight), whose editor, Jose Luis Saldanha Sanchez, has been in a military prison since May. The weekly, the organ of a group that calls itself the Marxist Movement for the Reorganization of the Portuguese Proletariat, was accused of repeatedly attacking the armed forces and their program and of casting doubts on their will to establish democracy at home and to decolonize in Africa. The indefinite suspension appeared to run counter to a June 20 Spinoza decree which expressly limits suspensions of news media to 60 days. During the weekend, the government was active on two vital but controversial fronts where considerable discipline is considered necessary to carry programs through successfully. One concerns the colonial problem and the other the critical economic and social situation at home. Through UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who left here yesterday after two days of talks, the government announced its readiness to free Guinea immediately and to start talks without delay with liberation movements in Angola and Mozambique to give those areas independence as well. Although few voices have been raised here against the new policy, the government is wary of trouble, particularly among the considerable white populations in Angola and Mozambique, as the time approaches for an assumption of power by the black majorities. The former governor of Angola, Gen. Silveiro Marques, dismissed two weeks ago after bloody fighting between whites and blacks in Luanda, expressed disagreement today with Gen. Spinoza over the new policy of handing power to the liberation movements without popular referendums in Angola and Mozambique. In an interview in the publication *Seculo*, Gen. Marques said that he was not against independence but asserted that Portugal should have prepared the overseas territories for a referendum, then acted in accordance with the results. He expressed pessimism about the future of Angola, emphasizing the divisions among the liberation groups and those within the groups. The economic situation in Portugal, where inflation is being accompanied by recession, occupied the cabinet for nearly 17 hours Saturday and yesterday. The cabinet met again today to complete what were described as austerity measures—including some regulating the right to strike. When the second provisional government, dominated by the military, came into office June 13, Gen. Spinoza announced a new political phase in which priority would be given to discipline. Although the June press regulations said that news media's criticism of public acts was legitimate, the President and his military colleagues have since indicated that their capacity for tolerance is low, particularly concerning the small but energetic group of young Marxist revolutionaries who have been agitating since they emerged from clandestine status. Last week, when an outdoor rally they staged was reported by three afternoon papers, in articles including accounts of attacks on the military, they were suspended for a few days by the junta. When the entire press protested and threatened to go on strike, the suspensions were rescinded in an apparent retreat by the junta. Today, however, it returned to the offensive, warning: "Those who act criminally in a concrete ideological aggression against the armed forces and the principles proclaimed by the [armed forces] movement, be it by written means or by meetings or public demonstrations, will be severely punished." The press reported the statement without comment.

## Says Counsel Not Aware Of 'Omission'

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—President Nixon, conceding that his impeachment is "virtually a foregone conclusion," admitted today that he tried to limit the FBI Watergate investigation, fearing it would uncover the involvement of persons connected with his re-election campaign. He also said he had withheld this fact in public statements on Watergate. In an extraordinary statement, the President said he was releasing tonight transcripts of three Watergate tapes which "may further damage my case." Mr. Nixon said he had also concealed the evidence contained

• The text of Nixon's statement is on Page 3.

In the three June, 1972, tape recordings from his defense lawyers. Earlier today, before the President's admission that he had withheld the truth from the nation, the Senate Republican whip, Robert Griffin of Michigan, called on the President to resign "in the national interest and in his own interest."

However, Mr. Nixon's statement citing the "foregone conclusion" that he will be impeached by the House and tried in the Senate appeared to reject resignation as a way out of his unraveling Watergate troubles.

Evidence to Senate  
The President said he would give up to the Senate those parts of all 64 conversations he was forced by the Supreme Court to turn over to U.S. District Judge John Sirica which the judge finds are relevant to the Watergate scandal. The tapes are expected to be used in the President's impeachment trial, now likely to begin in late September or early October.

Tonight, the President made public the transcripts of three taped conversations with his former White House chief of staff, H.R. Haldeman, on June 23, 1972—six days after five men employed by Mr. Nixon's re-election committee were arrested after breaking into the Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate here in order to plant a listening device.

In his written statement, issued by the White House, the President said, "Portions of the tapes... are at variance with my previous statements."

He added that "this was a serious act of omission for which I take full responsibility and which I deeply regret." In a television address April 29, Mr. Nixon said that White House-edited transcripts of Watergate conversations, which he made public at that time, contained all relevant information about his part in the Watergate case.

Today, Mr. Nixon said that he listened to two of the three June 23 tapes shortly after that TV address—in May.

Problems Clear  
He said that hearing the tapes made it clear that there would be "potential problems" but said, "I did not inform my staff or my counsel of it, or those arguing my case, nor did I amend my submission to the Judiciary Committee in order to include and reflect it."

"At the time, I did not realize the extent of the implications which these conversations might now appear to have."

"As a result, those arguing my case, as well as those passing judgment on the case, did so with information that was incomplete and in some respects erroneous."

The transcripts released tonight disclose that Mr. Nixon was told on June 23 that his campaign director, John Mitchell, his former attorney general, may have had some previous knowledge of the wiretapping of the Democratic National chairman, Lawrence O'Brien, at the Watergate building.

Mr. Nixon then authorized use of the Central Intelligence Agency to head off and restrict an FBI investigation into the case.

At one point in the conversation, which in part concerned how best to turn aside the FBI investigation, the President told his top aide, Mr. Haldeman, to call CIA officials and "just say that CIA officials and 'just say' (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



## Saudi Said to Praise Pact

## Palestinian Denounces Faisal Over Sadat-Hussein Accord

BEIRUT, Aug. 5 (UPI)—A Palestinian guerrilla leader underscored today the deteriorating relations between the Palestinian Liberation Organization and Arab governments by criticizing King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and warning against attempts to sabotage the guerrilla movement's position in Lebanon.

The guerrilla leader, Salah Khalaf, better known as Abu Iyad, spoke at the opening session here of a five-day conference of the Palestinian Women's Union.

Abu Iyad, who is second in command in the largest guerrilla

organization, el-Fatah, declared: "We tell Faisal 'no' as strongly as we had told it to Sadat."

He was commenting on reports from Cairo that the Saudi King, who is on a visit to Egypt, had praised President Anwar Sadat for an agreement with King Hussein of Jordan recognizing the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the representative of all Palestinians outside Jordan.

Hussein's Authority  
By implication, the agreement recognized King Hussein's authority over Palestinians in Jordan, including the Israeli-occupied West Bank, a point resented by Palestinians hopeful of creating an independent country on the West Bank after an Israeli withdrawal.

Referring to King Faisal's praise of Mr. Sadat, Abu Iyad asked: "What did he praise him for? For dividing the Palestinian people?"

The Fatah deputy also criticized el-Fatah for what he called inadequate financial assistance to the guerrilla movement at a time when the country was "pouring millions" into Egypt.

"We are not against aid given to Egypt or to Syria," he said, "but there should be a fair distribution of this assistance where we (Palestinians) are concerned."

Palestinian sources said the fact that King Faisal had sided with Mr. Sadat and King Hussein was a hard blow to Fatah, which had always counted on Saudi support and financial subsidies. King Faisal had singled out this group for his aid because of his disapproval of Marxist factions in other guerrilla groups.

Agitation Claim  
The guerrilla leader said that attempts were being made to provoke a confrontation between the Palestinians and Lebanese authorities.

He charged that intelligence organs of six or seven Arab states were engaged in underground activity here. "They all try to make it appear as if the guerrillas are responsible for this activity,"

Mrs. Issam Abdel Hadi, the president of the Palestinian Women's Union, promised that its members would be more active in the guerrilla movement. She recited a long list of Palestinian women who she said have taken part in guerrilla operations.

One of them, Lelia Khalid, was in the audience at the UNESCO building, where the conference is being held and which today was heavily guarded by the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command, the guerrilla's military police.

Mrs. Khalid, a member of the militant Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has participated in the hijacking of several foreign airliners.

Ethiopian Army Seizes 9 Judges And a Governor  
ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Ethiopian armed forces announced today the arrest of nine judges and a district governor and also disclosed the names of 23 others on their wanted list, including 20 judges.

A total of 118 Ethiopian officials now have been arrested by the armed forces since troops began their anti-corruption campaign in April. These include former ministers, top army generals, crown counselors, Supreme Court judges and provincial governors.

Those held are awaiting investigation by a commission of inquiry to determine if there is a case against them to warrant trial.

Hussein to Canada  
AMMAN, Aug. 5 (AP)—King Hussein and Queen Alia left today for a three-day visit to Canada. They are expected to visit the United States and some European countries before returning to Jordan.



ON TOUR—Waiting in a coter in Nicosia to inspect the truce line are, from left, Maj. Angelos Tsoulakis (Greece), Col. Nazih Chakar (Turkey) and Col. Jerry Hunter (U.K.).

## Athens Reviews Defenses Of Isles Off Turkish Coast

ATHENS, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—Premier Constantine Karamanlis conferred today with his armed-forces chiefs today as tension over Cyprus increased between Turkey and Greece.

Among the points they discussed was the defense of the vulnerable Greek islands close to the Turkish coast, according to an authoritative source.

Gen. Grigoris Bonanos, chief of the armed forces, and the heads of the three services, as well as Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff-Tsouhas, took part in the meeting at defense headquarters.

It followed reported violations of Greek air space by Turkish planes yesterday in the coastal areas as well as along the Greek-Turkish border in Thrace.

Greece put its Army III Corps and some air force units in an advanced stage of readiness for about 11 hours because of the violations.

Diplomatic Contacts  
On the diplomatic front, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister George Marro continued his meetings with foreign envoys aimed at winning support for Greece's cause.

Today he met the British, Japanese, Australian and Bulgarian ambassadors.

Arthur Hartman, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, is expected in Athens tomorrow night after visiting Ankara and Nicosia. He is trying to persuade the Turks and Greeks to make the Cyprus cease-fire effective.

The Soviet Ambassador to Athens, Igor Yezov, made his first official contact with the Karamanlis government by meeting Mr. Marro. No official announcement was made after the meeting, but Greek newspapers said it was connected with a new Moscow initiative on the future of the strife-torn island.

The Soviet Union so far has taken a pro-Turkish stand on the Cyprus crisis.

Turkish Warning  
ANKARA, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Gunes today accused Greece and Greek Cypriots of violating terms of the Geneva cease-fire accord and trying to poison the atmosphere of the Geneva talks, which are due to resume Thursday.

"Turkey will not be the loser if the second round of Geneva negotiations does not materialize," Mr. Gunes told a news conference.

He also said that 10,000 to 15,000 Turkish Cypriots have been isolated and surrounded by Greek Cypriot National Guard troops in dozens of villages in northwestern Cyprus and in Turkish Cypriot quarters of the bigger cities. He said that the Red Cross has been permitted to visit them.

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## Greeks, Turks Agree on Part Of Truce Line

(Continued from Page 1)  
The Turk, had advanced by July 22, the date of the first cease-fire, Turkey had said that its troops, which number about 30,000, will not withdraw from their present lines.

Meanwhile, the UN, through its spokesman, expressed concern about the removal by Turkish forces of able-bodied Greek Cypriot men from villages in Turkish-held areas where they had sought refuge with their women and children.

UN forces, whose movements are restricted in the Turkish-occupied region, do not know where the men have been taken though they have asked Turkish authorities, the spokesman said.

An official of the International Red Cross said his organization thought the Greek Cypriots have been taken to a camp in the Boghaz area.

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## But Vows Readiness to Fight Again

## Mozambique Guerrilla Leader Sees Peace

TELE, Mozambique, Aug. 5 (UPI)—On this week, Raimundo Dalepa was Tete's most hunted guerrilla. Communist Chinese instructors across the border in Tanzania taught him the nighttime, hit-and-run tactics which made him the scourge of central Mozambique.

But a few days ago he shook hands with the Portuguese soldiers at Tete, a dusty town by the Zambezi River. Independently of their leaders, the men on the ground had decided to call it a day.

"But we'll start again tomorrow," if necessary, he said, "squating under the waves of a grass hut. Five armed insurgents, his bodyguard for the trip to Tete from his redoubt in the bush, nodded approval.

"We fought for independence, for freedom from colonialism under the Portuguese. We did what was necessary. I think we shall be free," he said, gesturing with long neat fingers.

When he grimaced, he showed the filed-down teeth of his Makonde tribe which supplied 90 percent of Frelimo's (Mozambique Liberation Front) 19,000-man fighting force.

He claimed victory in the 11-year war against Portugal's 60,000 troops in this East African colony. In fact, the war-weary troops on both sides saw no point in fighting on after the April 25 coup in Lisbon promised decolonization.

"We passed a very bad time in the bush. Sometimes no food. When it rained, we had no protection. Often, we had to steal clothes," he said.

Then he slipped off his shirt and undid his trousers. A black Russian pistol thudded to the ground, and, turning to pick it

up, he reached round his back, which showed an ugly scar. His buttocks bore more marks.

"Seven times I was shot. They took a long time healing. But the time we knew what we were fighting for," he said. He thumped his chest and spat at ground.

"But now there is peace. We want to be friends, you know. We don't mind white people, brown people. We want no racism," he said.

Question of Killing  
When asked "How many have you killed?" he paused. "You know, that is very difficult to answer. I didn't count them. But it was many. Sorry," he said.

Mr. Dalepa, 27, was born in Tanzania. But his parents' along the Rovuma River, frontier between Tanzania and Mozambique. He entered Frelimo in November, 1964, and trained at Nchunweya, in Tanzania.

"Without (Tanzanian President Julius) Nyerere, Frelimo never would have made such progress," he said. "He is a wonderful man."



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harist Is Not Celebrated

S. Episcopal Parish Cheers Roman Priest but Heeds Ban

By Lee Daniels

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The Rev. William Wendt, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, has been ordered not to celebrate the eucharist with a newly ordained woman to celebrate the eucharist.

our States  
t Primary  
tes Today

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP).—Thomas Eagleton is expected to win re-election easily in Missouri primary in Missouri, one of four states where will choose candidates for state and national offices.

Eagleton, who was dropped in 1972 Democratic presidential nomination after it was said that he had undergone treatment for mental depression in 1960s, faces tough opposition from two other candidates.

likely Republican opponent is November general election former Rep. Thomas Curtis, served 18 years in Congress and to Sen. Eagleton in the Senate race.

other states holding primary tomorrow are: Michigan, where three candidates are seeking Democratic gubernatorial nomination; Kansas, where four dates are seeking the GOP gubernatorial nomination; and where there is no opposition in the primaries for governor.

Michigan, former state Sen. Levin is favored to win Democratic gubernatorial nomination over former Detroit Mayor Jerome Cavanagh and James Wells.

is Mr. Levin's second try for governorship. He narrowly lost gubernatorial race in 1970 to William Milliken. Gov. Ken is unopposed for re-election in the Republican primary this year.

Kansas, state Attorney General Vern Miller is unopposed for Democratic nomination to re-Gov. Robert Docking, aocrat, who is retiring.

top contenders for the GOP gubernatorial nomination are Senate President Robert Zell and the former state chairman, Don Cameron.



Buffalo herd on the range.

Popularity of Buffalo Meat Is Bonanza for U.S. Breeders

LONGMONT, Colo., Aug. 5 (UPI).—Buffalo meat, although it is retailing at considerably higher prices than beef, is turning out to be a bonanza for ranchers who started raising the animals as a hobby 10 years ago.

Ronald Gregory, vice-president of the National Buffalo Association, said at his ranch that the evergrowing demand for the meat by supermarkets, restaurants and individual buyers has resulted in a tenfold increase in the number of Americans who are becoming buffalo ranchers.

"In 1967, our association's membership totaled fewer than 50, but today we have 540 paying members who are interested in buffalo breeding," Mr. Gregory stated. "The number of privately owned buffaloes in the United States is now estimated to be between 25,000 to 30,000 as compared to fewer than 30,000 seven years ago."

"Many of our members are in the same position that I'm in," he continued. "I can't provide enough buffalo meat to satisfy the demand because my 850-acre fenced-in ranch is too small to accommodate more than the 250 animals I now have. I'm looking around for a much larger spread where I could have at least 1,000

buffalo and then I'd be better able to cash in on the growing market."

According to Mr. Gregory, the average nationwide selling price a pound for prime boneless buffalo steak is about \$4.50, which is 25 percent more than the retail figure for high-quality boneless beef. A similar percentage difference over the beef prices is found in the case of buffalo T-bone steaks, roasts and burger meat, he said.

"People have discovered that buffalo meat is very tasty; they want to eat it and are willing to pay the price," he remarked when asked to explain the booming demand for steaks cut from the animal that is symbolic of the pioneer American West.

Buffalo are slaughtered and processed for the market in the same manner as cattle. The cuts are very similar to those of beef cattle and are cooked in the same way, Mr. Gregory said.

Mr. Gregory denounced what he called "irresponsible reports" that the upsurge in buffalo meat popularity is leading to a reduction in the number of the animals. Only surplus males and a few old females are being slaughtered for the market, he said.

Congressmen  
Listening to  
Nixon Tapes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—The White House tapes began a weeklong run in the House today to allow members to hear them before voting on the impeachment of President Nixon.

In four rooms equipped with sound-recording gear and a total of 204 headsets, 19 tapes of Mr. Nixon's conversations with various White House aides are being played from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Members emerging from the first presentation of four Watergate tapes today reacted generally along party lines, with Republicans noncommittal and Democrats reporting that their suspicions of Mr. Nixon's involvement in the Watergate cover-up were confirmed.

Rep. Peter Peyser, R-N.Y., said, after three hours of listening, "It's damn discouraging when you hear this first hand. You begin to realize the conniving, the things you wouldn't think a president would be dealing with."

Rep. Peyser said that he is leaning toward an impeachment vote. Another Republican, Jack Edwards of Alabama, who indicated that he would like to vote against impeachment, said that he had not heard anything on the tapes that changed his position.

"I didn't hear anything that suggests the President had any faulting that anything was amiss in the White House," Rep. Edwards said.

Kalmbach Says Ehrlichman Wanted to Defame O'Brien

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—President Nixon's former personal attorney has told the House Judiciary Committee that John Ehrlichman was trying to leak a story that the Democratic party chairman, Lawrence O'Brien, was in trouble with the Internal Revenue Service weeks after Ehrlichman knew that the IRS had found no basis for auditing Mr. O'Brien's tax returns.

Herbert Kalmbach, the California lawyer who gave the testimony, also said that Ehrlichman had told him that "I am being pressured" to get the story defaming O'Brien printed.

Ehrlichman did not identify the source of the pressure. At the time of the episode, September, 1972, Ehrlichman's job as Mr. Nixon's chief domestic policy adviser was such that no one was in a position to give him an order except the President himself or the White House chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, acting on behalf of the President.

Discussed Audit  
Kalmbach's testimony, which was given to the committee behind closed doors in mid-July but made public only last week, dovetails with the earlier testimony of others that Mr. Nixon was discussing an audit of Mr. O'Brien as late as Sept. 15, 1972, although the IRS had closed the case on Aug. 29.

Both former White House counsel John Dean and Fred Buzhardt Jr., who is still a White House lawyer, have said that there was a conversation about Mr. O'Brien's taxes in the President's office on Sept. 15, among the President, Dean and Mr. Haldeman.

That portion of the Sept. 15 tape has not yet been made public, although it has been requested by both the special prosecutor and the Judiciary Committee.

Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman have both stated that they believed Mr. O'Brien was the only effective politician involved in the Democrats' 1972 campaign against Mr. Nixon.

For this reason, Ehrlichman told the Senate Watergate committee, he had warned the IRS "to (start up something and send [Mr. O'Brien] to jail before the election."

Kalmbach, who has been sentenced to a 6-month to 18-month jail term after pleading guilty to two crimes stemming from his fund-raising activities for the Nixon campaign, testified that Ehrlichman had called him in

September, 1972, to propose that Kalmbach plant the defamatory story about Mr. O'Brien.

Kalmbach testified that Ehrlichman had put it to him this way: "Herb, we would like—I think he said we, he could have said I, but my best recollection is he said we would like to have you go up to Las Vegas, see Earl Greenup and plant a story in the Las Vegas Sun on Larry O'Brien. He has IRS problems."

Kalmbach's testimony did not explain why Greenup, the publisher of the Las Vegas Sun, was chosen as the recipient of the leak.

Kalmbach said that Ehrlichman gave him information on money that had been paid to Mr. O'Brien—about \$5,000 a year for three or four years—by a company with a name that "sounded like Dupar." The implication was that Mr. O'Brien had not reported receipt of the income.

Ehrlichman had earlier pressured the IRS for an audit of Mr. O'Brien based on Ehrlichman's suspicion that the Democratic party chief had failed to report some other income that was paid to him in a different way.

That other income was paid to Mr. O'Brien's management consulting firm, O'Brien Associates, Inc., by one of the companies controlled by Howard Hughes, the reclusive industrialist.

Ehrlichman had insisted twice, earlier in 1972, that the IRS look at Mr. O'Brien's tax return to see whether it reported enough income to cover the Hughes payments, which were said to total around \$300,000 over a period of two years.

IRS commissioner Johnnie Walters and his superior, Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz, reported to Ehrlichman on Aug. 29 that Mr. O'Brien's return did contain enough reported income from his consulting firm to cover the Hughes payments. They reported that they were ending any further inquiry into Mr. O'Brien's taxes and Ehrlichman, according to his own testimony, told Mr. Walters that he had done a "crappy job."

Kalmbach said that he did not follow through on Ehrlichman's suggestion that he plant the story, partly because he was never able to find out even the right name of the company involved but also because "I was concerned about the propriety of doing this."

Nixon Admits Tapes Contradict Statements

(Continued from Page 1)

this is a comedy of errors without getting into it, the President believes it is going to just open the whole Bay of Pigs thing up again... and that they should call the FBI in and (unintelligible) don't go any further into this case—period!"

In his statement, the President said the three tapes showed that when he ordered the FBI to coordinate its probe into Watergate with the Central Intelligence Agency for national security reasons, "I also discussed the political aspects of the situation."

The June 23 tapes, Mr. Nixon said, also showed "that I was aware of the advantages this course of action would have with respect to limiting possible exposure of involvement by persons connected with the re-election committee."

But the President insisted that he told the FBI later to push ahead with a vigorous investigation.

The President urged Congress and the nation to look at "the evidence in its entirety."

"I am firmly convinced that the record, in its entirety, does not justify the extreme step of impeachment and removal of a president," he said.

"I trust that, as the constitutional process goes forward, this perspective will prevail."

Since the Supreme Court unanimously ordered him to surrender the 64 tapes to Judge Sirica, the President said, he personally listened to a number of them and determined it was "clear that portions of these June 23 conversations are at variance with certain of my previous statements."

"The June 23 tapes clearly show, however, at the time I gave those instructions—that the FBI should be alerted to coordinate with the CIA to assure that the investigation not expose national security matters—I also discussed political aspects of the situation."

The President said he recognized "that this additional matter I am now furnishing may further damage my case, especially because attention will be drawn separately to it rather than to the evidence in its entirety."

The President went on to say: "Whatever mistakes I made in the handling of Watergate, the basic truth remains that when all the facts were brought to my attention, I insisted on a full investigation and prosecution of the guilty."

The President's statement followed by one day an extraordinary meeting held with his defense lawyer, James St. Clair, two speech writers, his press spokesman and closest aide, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., at Camp David, Md.

Mr. St. Clair met today after Mr. Nixon's statement, with Senate Republican leaders. After the session, he said he was "not prepared to discuss" the possibility that he may quit as a result of the President's failure to inform him of the additional evidence.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren said the White House would release full transcripts of the three Nixon-Haldeman conversations later in the day but said there would be no further public comment during the day.

He said the decision to release the three new tapes was made

this morning but had been discussed at Camp David during the weekend while Mr. Nixon met with his top aides.

"There is nothing I can add at this time," Mr. Warren said. An hour after making his statement, President Nixon, accompanied by his family, went for a cruise on the Potomac River.

Mr. Warren disclosed the dinner cruise on the yacht Sequoia by the President accompanied by the first lady, daughters Tricia Cox and Julie, Eisenhower and son-in-law David Eisenhower.

Text of Nixon Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The text of President Nixon's statement, issued today, releasing three transcripts to the public:

I have today instructed my attorneys to make available to the House Judiciary Committee, and I am making public, the transcripts of three conversations with H.R. Haldeman on June 23, 1972. I have also turned over the tapes of these conversations to Judge (John) Sirica, as part of the process of my compliance with the Supreme Court ruling.

On April 29, in announcing my decision to make public the original set of White House transcripts, I stated that "as far as what the President personally knew and did with regard to Watergate and the cover-up is concerned, these materials—together with those already made available—will tell it all."

Shortly after that, in May, I made a preliminary review of some of the 64 taped conversations subpoenaed by the special prosecutor.

Among the conversations I listened to at that time were two of those of June 23. Although I recognized that these presented potential problems, I did not inform my staff or my counsel of it, or those arguing my case, nor did I forward my submission to the Judiciary Committee in order to include and reflect it. At the time, I did not realize the extent of the implications which these conversations might now appear to have. As a result, those arguing my case, as well as those passing judgment on the case, did so with information that was incomplete and in several respects erroneous.

This was a serious act of omission for which I take full responsibility and which I deeply regret.

Since the Supreme Court's decision 12 days ago, I have ordered my counsel to analyze the 64 tapes and I have listened to a number of them myself. This process has made it clear that portions of the tapes of these June 23 conversations are at variance with certain of my previous statements. Therefore, I have ordered the transcripts made available immediately to the House Judiciary Committee so that they can be reflected in the committee's report, and included in the record to be considered by the House and Senate.

In a formal written statement on May 23 of last year, I said that shortly after the Watergate breaking in, I became concerned about the possibility that the FBI investigation might lead to the exposure of either unrelated covert activities of the CIA, or of sensitive national security matters that the so-called "plumbers unit" at the White House had been working on, because of the CIA and plumbers' connection of some of those involved. I said that I, therefore, gave instructions that the FBI should be alerted to coordinate with the CIA, and to insure that the investigation not expose the sensitive national security matters.

That statement was based on my recollection at the time—some 11 months later—plus documentary materials and relevant public testimony of those involved.

Limiting Exposure  
The June 23 tapes clearly show, however, that at the time I gave those instructions I also discussed the political aspects of the situation and I was aware of the advantages this course of action would have with respect to limiting possible public exposure of involvement by persons connected with the re-election committee.

Review of the additional tapes has, as shown, no further major inconsistencies with what I have previously submitted. While I have no way at this stage of being certain that there will not be others, I have no reason to believe that there will be. In any case, the tapes in their entirety are now in the process of being furnished to Judge Sirica. He has begun what may be a rather lengthy process of reviewing the tapes, passing on specific claims of executive privilege on portions of them and forwarding to the special prosecutor those tapes or those portions that are relevant to the Watergate investigation.

It is highly unlikely that this review will be completed in time for the House debate. It appears at this stage, however, that a House vote of impeachment is, as a practical matter, virtually a

foregone conclusion and the issue, therefore, will go to trial in the Senate.

In order to insure that no other significant, relevant materials are withheld, I shall voluntarily furnish to the Senate everything from these tapes that Judge Sirica rules should go to the special prosecutor.

I recognize that this additional material I am now furnishing may further damage my case, especially because attention will be drawn separately to it rather than to the evidence in its entirety. In considering its implications, therefore, I urge that two points be borne in mind.

With the first of these points is to remember what actually happened as a result of the instructions I gave on June 23. Acting director (Patrick) Gray of the FBI did coordinate with director (Richard) Helms and deputy director (Vernon) Walters of the CIA. The CIA did undertake an extensive check to see whether any of its covert activities would be compromised by a full FBI investigation of Watergate. Deputy director Walters then reported back to Mr. Gray that they would not be compromised. On July 6, when I called Mr. Gray and when he expressed concern about improper attempts to limit his investigation, as the record shows, I told him to press ahead vigorously with his investigation, which he did.

The second point I would urge is that the evidence be looked at in its entirety, and the events be looked at in perspective. Whatever mistakes I made in the handling of Watergate, the basic truth remains that when all the facts were brought to my attention I insisted on a full investigation and prosecution of those guilty. I am firmly convinced that the record, in its entirety, does not justify the extreme step of impeachment and removal of a president. I trust that as the constitutional process goes forward, this perspective will prevail.

Man Is Convicted In Ga. Abduction

ATLANTA, Aug. 5 (AP).—A federal jury convicted William Williams last night of extortion in connection with the kidnapping of Atlanta Constitution editor Reg Murphy.

Williams, 34, had pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity. But psychiatrists who testified at the weeklong trial disagreed on the defendant's mental state at the time of the abduction in February.

U.S. District Judge William O'Kelley set Aug. 30 for sentencing. Williams could get a maximum of 50 years in prison. Williams was charged with kidnapping in the federal case because the government was unable to prove he crossed state lines while driving around with Mr. Murphy in his car.

Mr. Murphy was released after the owners of the Constitution paid \$700,000 to free him. The ransom was later recovered.

48% Trace Inflation To U.S. Government

PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 5 (AP).—Forty-eight per cent of Americans questioned in the most recent Gallup poll believe that the federal government, rather than business or labor, is chiefly responsible for inflation.

In the survey, taken in late June and early July before President Nixon's most recent speech on the economy, 19 per cent of the 3,536 adults interviewed said labor was responsible, 17 per cent blamed business and 16 per cent offered no opinion.

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## Coda of an Empire

It is peculiarly appropriate that Abdulrahman Abay Farah, UN under secretary for special political questions, is expected to play an important role in the forthcoming negotiations over the independence of Portugal's African territories. For not only is it an acceptance by Portugal of the authority—or at least influence—of the UN; the under secretary's full title is a recognition that the divorce of mainland Portugal from Africa constitutes a very special political problem indeed. Mr. Farah is also Somalia's ambassador to the UN.

It was the costly slough of the African wars that brought Portugal the freedom it now enjoys under a disillusioned military. And the new regime has come to accept the reality that partial solutions for the African question, however rational, will not end the drain on Portuguese resources represented by those wars. The constitutional provision that overseas territories are integral parts of Portugal (as Algeria was a Department of France) has been eliminated; secretary-general Waldheim of the UN was able to announce that Portuguese Guinea-Bissau would be recognized as independent, and that "immediate steps" would be taken by the Portuguese government to move toward the same status for Mozambique, and seek "contacts" as soon as possible for a similar goal with respect to Angola.

All of this constitutes the coda of an empire, the last notes of a turbulent sym-

phony that began in the days of Prince Henry the Navigator, with the explorations of such men as Vasco da Gama, and the grand gesture whereby the Pope divided the new Western world between Spain and Portugal. But it cannot be expected that those dying chords will be harmonious; whatever the intentions of the government in Lisbon and of the UN, it is impossible that ties as old and as close as those between Portugal and Africa can be severed without bitter complexities.

For the Africans themselves are by no means at one about the results of the Portuguese renunciation. There are divided political groups within the territories at stake; there are fearful or ambitious neighbors near them. The post-colonial history of Africa has been far from peaceful, and whether one ascribes these difficulties to the colonial legacy, to lack of experience in responsible self-government or to the innate human tendency to make trouble, they constitute grave obstacles to the orderly transfer of authority from Lisbon to Africa.

Nevertheless, while national independence brings its disappointments and heartbreaks, there is an inevitability about the actions of Portugal, in seeking to free itself from the burdens of an outmoded empire. That makes these latest decisions welcome. The weight of history in the face of change can be too great to hear, and change, for good or ill, is the dominant theme of Africa today.

## Good Start in Greece

In less than two weeks, Constantine Caramanlis and the wide spectrum of democratic forces supporting his government of national unity have transformed the political climate in Greece. Mr. Caramanlis is no miracle worker, but—given the political realities in Greece after seven years of military dictatorship, plus the Cyprus crisis—it is difficult to see how the 67-year-old premier could have progressed any more rapidly toward the restoration of national consensus, freedom and political democracy.

Mr. Caramanlis immediately restored freedom of speech and of the press. He decreed a sweeping political amnesty, releasing thousands who had been jailed and often tortured by the military police. And he restored the citizenship of eminent Greeks who had been stripped of rights for speaking or acting against the corrupt and repressive military regime.

Returning to Greece after 11 years in exile, he was able in a remarkably short time to construct a cabinet of experienced, qualified ministers representing most democratic tendencies from moderate left to moderate right and including fresh talent that had been imprisoned or exiled by the military rulers. By way of emphasizing the exodus of the armed forces from power, he named as defense minister a veteran civilian politician and foe of the fallen junta, former Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff.

Mr. Caramanlis has also reinstated Greece's 1952 constitution, scrapping the junta's 1963 document which attempted to entrench the armed forces in a permanent position of decisive political power, beyond the control of any civilian government. He has reassigned some of the most dubious personnel from the former junta to remote posts far from the Athens headquarters.

What Mr. Caramanlis has thus far refused to do is to take drastic punitive action against the officers who overthrew the legitimate government in 1967 or even against those responsible for the persecutions and torture over the seven years of the dictatorship. The necessity for maintaining as much armed forces unity as pos-

sible in light of the Cyprus crisis is probably a factor in the premier's hesitation on this matter.

Even many Greeks imprisoned or exiled by the junta believe, however, that the armed forces will clean their own house, thoroughly and quite promptly, if they are not subjected to wholesale humiliation for the junta's excesses. The decisive pressure for the withdrawal of Gen. Ioannides and his henchmen and for the invitation to Mr. Caramanlis to restore civilian rule came, after all, from within the army.

Senior officers, acutely embarrassed by the repression, might have overthrown the junta at various times during the last seven years had they not been persuaded that its continuation in power was favored by the United States. The report that Washington has now instructed its agencies, including the CIA, to keep hands off Greek politics is as welcome as it is overdue.

So far, Mr. Caramanlis's performance—even including his refusal to deal peremptorily with junta leaders and his postponement of any decision on the future of King Constantine and the monarchy—has enjoyed broad support. The only major dissenting voice has been that of Andreas Papandreu, son of the late premier, who has moved steadily leftward in his years of exile.

Mr. Papandreu will run great risk if he launches all-out political war on the government of national unity. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Caramanlis will make good his pledge to hold free elections, probably within six months, and restore parliamentary democracy at the earliest feasible moment.

Only a return to the bitter political warfare that helped bring on the 1967 coup, or the continuation of Turkey's reckless expansion on Cyprus, would be likely to disrupt the Caramanlis timetable and risk new political intervention by Greece's armed forces. The allies of Turkey must make every effort to persuade it to be reasonable. Only Mr. Papandreu can decide if he also will be reasonable.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Views of Impeachment

When a U.S. president sneezes, Europe catches cold and the world gets a flu. Mr. Nixon's trial by the Senate will last "no less than two months," according to Mike Mansfield. Anything can happen during those two months. The purulent abscesses drained with so much difficulty by Kissinger may again start to be gangrenous for the world. In Vietnam, any conflagration is possible.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

At best, Nixon is hoping to make the [impeachment] debates drag on in order to oblige the Senate to take its decision after the November elections. He is hoping that the members of his party, who most probably will be defeated but will keep their seats until Jan. 20, will feel freer to support his cause. Yet the contrary argument is just as valid. In the event of an overwhelming defeat of the Republicans, the defeated

might judge it more important to save their party than Nixon.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

### Shift Against Turkey

In the early stages of the Cyprus crisis it was natural that there should be a lot of international sympathy for Turkey. Circumstances have now changed. The new Greek government is basking in domestic and foreign approval and there is widespread worry that its stability might be endangered by further humiliation in Cyprus. Even though it was not responsible for the situation in which it finds itself it is bound to bear some responsibility for the outcome. Its threat to boycott the Geneva talks may be tactical but it is an indication of the limits beyond which it feels it cannot allow itself to be pushed. The balance of international opinion is therefore swinging against Turkey.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Aug. 6, 1899

CLEVELAND—The conditions of the big strike here are unique because of the use of the boycott as a weapon against employers. The second strike on the big consolidated trolley lines of Cleveland has developed into the most remarkable boycott ever known in the United States. The boycott is as strong now as it was two weeks ago. It has extended to stores and shops.

### Fifty Years Ago

Aug. 6, 1924

BERLIN—Russian newspapers here have published the contents of the so-called "political testament" of Lenin, a document Lenin penned in 1922. In this document he passes judgment on his Communist colleagues and their respective merits. Strangely enough, he found most of them without merit. Stalin explained Lenin's curse as a product of his diseased mind and body.



## France's Big European Initiative

By James Goldborough

PARIS—The French have now shown their hand on what they call the "major European initiative" before the year's end is to be. Another nine-nation summit meeting is to be convened, this one in Paris, and the French idea is to put a badly derailed European community back on the rails before it is too late.

The lessons of their disastrous meeting in Copenhagen last December still are fresh enough for the Europeans to be wary of future summits. But the perils of failure must be risked again, for there is a growing feeling in Europe that something must be done—in spite of the British—if Europe is to be saved as a community of nations.

There is a strong sense of dejection here as Europe enters the August doldrums. Nothing has been working, and there even are those (Denis Healey is one) who say quite simply that there is no European community anymore; that the three pillars—the European Community, the European Free Trade Association, and the European Coal and Steel Community—have been torn apart by recent events, and that the community survives in name only.

Thus the sense of urgency in Paris. President Giscard d'Estaing wants to pull something out of the French chapeau before Dec. 31 while France is still chairing the community's Council of Ministers. Given his predictions, one might expect an effort to push forward the now dormant plans for economic and monetary union. But the word is that what the French have in mind is more political than economic.

### Change of View

Before their collective departure earlier this year, Messrs. Brandt, Pompidou and Heath were coming to understand that the traditional analysis about economic agreement leading Europe forward into political union and ultimate defense cooperation was wrong. Karl Marx, with his economic interpretation of history, might have agreed with that thinking. But reality did not. What Europe lacked was not the economic necessity to unite, but the political will. The Copenhagen summit was to provide the great political leap forward, but along the way the Middle East and its oil intruded.

Energy, not the British, is the great problem confronting Europe today and the most responsible for undoing the work that had been done. Europe can get along without the British—perhaps would be better off—but not without the Middle East. The Euro-Arab dialogue that began here last week could be—and the word could be emphasized—of high ultimate political significance.

On energy, as on other matters, the British influence in the community is highly negative. When Peter Shore, the trade secretary, vetoed the EEC's energy policy in Brussels two weeks ago—what the Times called "his finest hour as an anti-market"—he upset everybody, especially the official British efforts to minimize the importance of the veto. But what practical good does it do to learn post facto that a British minister has exceeded his government's instructions—as Mr. Shore did, for those instructions are now known—when the rebel minister succeeds in his sabotage? That James Callaghan, the foreign secretary, and Mr. Shore cannot compose their differences on what British energy policy should be is of only academic interest in Brussels.

### Other Points

Two other points on Europe and energy can be made. One is that the British are highly sus-

picious of their partners, and what is seen as the Continent's dark plots to put its hands on British North Sea oil through some kind of common energy policy. Secondly, the community still is not unanimous on the role of the Group of 12, which was set up at the Washington energy conference to adopt a common sharing policy among oil-consuming nations. It now is expected that this group of 12 nations will do its work inside the OECD, with France subsequently joining the group. It still is unclear how an OECD energy group, an EEC group and Euro-Arab energy cooperation all would fit together.

### To Try Again

All these considerations help explain Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's desire for a European summit to try again to stiffen the European political backbone. There can be no doubt that the success of the nine-nation summit would bear

some relation to the British elections, which, if held this fall as expected, would precede it by some two months, with the elections in October and the summit in December.

Any kind of clear British result would improve the present situation. Whether it is Labor, Tory or a solid majority coalition, one would expect the new government to govern in the interests of the nation, rather than those of the party, which is the present case. An end-of-the-year European summit then would be able to achieve concrete political results—such as establishment of the long talked-about political secretariat in Paris—which would mark the first permanent, fixed, purely political institution the community has ever had.

It would be a considerable improvement. The rest of the world would then know who speaks for the community, and who to speak to when it addresses the community.

## No Time for Gimmicks

By Barry M. Goldwater

WASHINGTON—This is no time—in fact, it perhaps is the least likely time—in our history for a resort to gimmicks that would bypass the constitutional processes.

Yet that is precisely what was proposed following the House Judiciary Committee's votes to recommend impeachment of President Nixon. And it is precisely the kind of thing the White House spent at least a half a day considering before House Republicans shot down the idea as a "cop-out."

The suggestion was for the President to concede impeachment and move immediately to a trial in the Senate on the Watergate charges. This way House members would not be required to vote for or against the ouster of a president.

### Debate Issue

The skipping of debate on the House floor, of course, would require an agreement with the Democrats who run the House

and—politics being what it is—the Democrats are unlikely to cooperate.

From a legislative standpoint, this kind of gimmick would have created the impression with the American people that the House proper was in the habit of letting its Judiciary Committee make all the decisions for 435 elected members.

Another gimmick that doesn't get as much currency now as it did six months to a year ago is to have a delegation of influential Republicans call on Mr. Nixon and advise him to resign his office for the good of the nation and Republican party. Where this one started I don't know, but it sure has had a long and persistent life—at least in the news media.

The scenario called for me to play an important role either as the initiator or leader of such a group, and from the very first I told anyone who asked me that I would never take such action. As a legislator and as an Amer-

Bernard Levin

From London:

One of the few things that is certain about the next election is that, whichever party leader loses it, is out of politics for good.

LONDON—Parliament has risen for the long summer recess, and will not be back until mid-October. What is more, it may not be back in the present form even then, for there is nothing to stop Mr. Wilson calling an election as the autumn approaches and before the House has reconvened.

What is more, he will be sorely tempted, unless things go very wrong, to do just that, and moreover to time the dissolution so that the Labor party gets its annual conference (first week in October) and the tremendous publicity springboard it would provide. (Especially since, with an election in the offing, the members would tend to close ranks and shelve their deep and bitter differences), while ensuring that the Tories have to cancel their own conference (second week in October), and get on with electioneering. And that is just the kind of scenario that would appeal most to Mr. Wilson.

But before we look ahead, let us look back. The parliamentary session that has ended was an extraordinary one, indeed one of the strangest in modern times. The knife-edge result of the February election, with its resultant minority Labor government, produced a situation virtually without precedent since the party system in its present form was firmly established: again and again, government legislation was amended, or important parts of it defeated, by a combination of Conservative, Liberal and Nationalist votes against the solid Labor bloc. Labor, of course, complained that orderly political life was being made impossible, but that was only to be expected; the fascinating thing was the way in which the things really seemed to work. And credit for this must surely go to the Conservative and Liberal party managers. For they did not simply put their votes together to defeat

Labor every time they could. Apart from anything else, they knew that if they did that it would mean Mr. Wilson would call an election and accuse them of some injustice, or at least plausibility, of being politically irresponsible.

### Choice of Issue

What they did instead was pick, with great care, issues which they could be reasonably sure that the majority of the country did not support at Labor time. One obvious example: On the bill to repeal the Trade Industrial Relations Act, the Conservatives and Liberals could have combined in an attempt to defeat the measure altogether, and might quite possibly have succeeded. But that would have left the old a on the statute book, and whatever the election had showed, did not show that the count was precisely wild about it. Tory and Liberal shots were fired at selected targets within the government's bill; for instance, it was possible for a worker to "union shop" to refuse to join a union "on any reasonable ground." This is much wider than Labor intention, which was to restrict the right to those who could plead conscientious objection to religious grounds.

Further, so skillful did the playing of this game eventually become that when, on one occasion, the Conservative-Liberal group over-reached itself and amended a government measure so radically that it bore virtually no relation to its unamended form, the promptly had second thoughts and allowed the government to re-amend the legislation so that it was the way they had originally wanted it.

In that atmosphere, with ten piers a good deal frayed, Parliament went away for the summer. Now, what of the outlook? Next was an outlook so difficult to predict, never was the outcome of an inevitable election so uncertain, never—above all—was there a situation in which the parties' varying fortunes could change and change again, so frequent and dramatically.

### Opinion Polls

The opinion polls (which a like some kind of addictive drug after the two catastrophes they had in successive elections predicting a comfortable Labor victory in 1970, when the Tories won, and easy Tory win in 1974 when Labor did it might have been thought that nobody would ever again take any notice of them at all, yet here they are, all the papers, and their findings are solemnly and anxiously discussed, up and down like the voters, showing no signs of ever coming to rest on any floor. Mr. Wilson's reliance for the main element in politics is well known but even he must temper his zeal with a good deal of self-judging.

For one of the few things that is certain about the next election is that, whichever party loses it, is out of politics for good. So there is a good deal riding on the outcome in personal terms and where the issues are concerned, a couple of shapes began emerging from the mist. Labor clearly going to play hard on the theme of social justice, insisting that the measures they introduce to make Britain a fairer and more equal country can only be properly implemented if they get real majority. The Tories reply that in the pursuit of the aim the Labor has let itself be taken over by its extremists, and it will high-walk the economy beyond repair in consequence.

That only Tory expertise can save the country. If I were a bettor, I wouldn't put a penny on which way the voters will turn they are faced with such a choice. What am I saying? I am a betting man; and I still wouldn't.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those full signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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مكتبة ابن الأصيل



## alin Prize Winner

## Noted Soviet Writer Is Said to Get Permission to Leave

By Peter Onof

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (AP).—Vladimir Nekrasov, one of the Soviet Union's most popular writers of postwar years, has received permission to leave the country, sources said last night.

Mr. Nekrasov, 62, who was awarded the Stalin Prize for a controversial novel about the Bat-

tle of Stalingrad, applied for a visa last winter and plans to go to Switzerland. In February, after the expulsion of fellow novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Mr. Nekrasov issued a public denunciation of official controls on writers and literature.

In recent months, unofficial sources reported that Mr. Nekrasov had been approached by some senior Soviet officials and urged not to emigrate. Mr. Nekrasov is not a Jew and his wish to leave the country cannot be dismissed by the authorities here as a Zionist gesture.

Like Solzhenitsyn, Mr. Nekrasov's departure is considered comparable to that of the cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, who was permitted to go to London "for two years" and is not expected by his friends to return.

Mr. Nekrasov retained great personal popularity and literary influence in the Soviet Union in spite of a series of run-ins with the authorities in the last 14 years. His books are still better known in this country, Russians say, than those of Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

The 1945 novel called "In the Stalingrad Trenches" was attacked at the time of its publication as lacking in glorification of the Soviet soldier. But Stalin "unofficially approved of the book and the latest edition of the Soviet Literary Encyclopedia, published in 1968, calls it "one of the best works of Soviet fiction."

Trip to U.S. Mr. Nekrasov was publicly criticized in 1962 by Nikita Khrushchev, then Soviet premier and party head, for a book based on a short trip to the United States. The ban on his work was lifted by Mr. Khrushchev's successors, but Mr. Nekrasov got in trouble again in 1969 for, among other things, making a speech on the 26th anniversary of the massacre of Jews at Babi Yar, near Kiev. Subsequent investigations led to Mr. Nekrasov's expulsion from the Communist party.

In his February statement, Mr. Nekrasov said the Soviet Union is losing talented people who are being sent on "choosing to go abroad. "Who needs this?" he wrote. "Are we being too generous by throwing away people of whom we should be proud? ... All become part of someone else's culture. Who will be left to us?"

## Tentative Accord Ends Threat of U.S. Phone Strike

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP).—The Bell Telephone System and its unions have reached tentative agreement on a \$3-billion, three-year contract, averting a nationwide telephone strike scheduled for today. Bell is part of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

But negotiators for members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers employed by the Western Electric Co., a Bell subsidiary, rejected the tentative agreement, and IBEW members struck at least 10 Western Electric plants.

The tentative agreement covers the 500,000-member Communications Workers of America, IBEW members employed directly by Bell and a group of 35 smaller independent unions.

An IBEW spokesman said 80,000 IBEW members work for Western Electric and 65,000 more work directly for Bell.

A Western Electric spokesman said IBEW members had set up pickets at 10 of the 15 Western Electric plants employing IBEW members. He estimated that 56,000 to 57,000 IBEW workers were on strike.

The tentative Bell agreement, which requires rank-and-file approval, would boost wages and benefits 33.8 per cent during the next three years.

## Ness' Monster Is Only Otters, Briton Argues

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP).—The Loch Ness monster may only be a bunch of otters, according to a British wildlife expert says.

John Wilson, warden of a reserve run by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, has reported to the society that otters frequently go in for "porpoising" activities in the Scottish lake.

Mr. Wilson said in his report that he has observed otters undulating their bodies and tails as they swim. Four or five otters swimming in line with heads and tails and bodies continually appearing and disappearing combine to look like a prehistoric monster," he said.

## Saigon Says Enemy Drive Is Repulsed

SAIGON, Aug. 5 (AP).—The South Vietnamese command said today that it had repulsed a drive by North Vietnamese troops, moving under a barrage of shells, against government rangers on the outskirts of Duc Duc, 20 miles south of Da Nang.

The command said government forces killed 200 North Vietnamese in repelling the attack on the strict town with heavy air and artillery support.

Government casualties were not disclosed. The fighting moved into its 14th consecutive day on the northern and central coasts of South Vietnam.

President Nguyen Van Thieu urged in a speech that the communist attacks were in preparation for a general offensive.

Recalls Tet Offensive

Mr. Thieu compared the current situation with the Tet offensive in 1968, adding, "They think we can no longer help us." "We are now reliving 1968," Mr. Thieu told 30,000 persons at a rally at a soccer stadium held to mark the sixth anniversary of the South Vietnamese People's Self-Defense Force.

South Vietnam's military negotiators have said the cease-fire agreement signed in Paris 18 months ago is in danger of repudiation because of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attacks.

Mr. Thieu said Communists had not abandoned a plan to take South Vietnam by force.

Cambodian Fighting In Phnom Penh, the Cambodian command said, government forces launched a large operation to drive insurgents from their recent range of the city.

The insurgents, positioned as far as Phnom Penh as three miles, launched three rocket attacks on the city. One person was reported killed. During the last week, rebels have fired 17 rockets at the city, killing six and wounding 30, the command said. The command also said that five light aircraft were shot down at 20 miles north of the capital.

## U.S. Steel Firms Indicted for Rigging Bids in Florida

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Four steel companies were indicted today by a federal grand jury for conspiring to rig bids and waste construction contracts during reinforcing steel sold in Florida, the Justice Department said.

The department said the grand jury in Tampa, Fla., returned indictments against Bethlehem Steel Corp. and Nucor Corp., the company's first supervisor in Tampa.

Florida Steel Co. company president Edward Flom, and Frank Hunsberger, a company director and former vice-president, were also indicted.

Laclede Steel Co. and David Hoffman, district manager of the Tampa region, were also indicted.

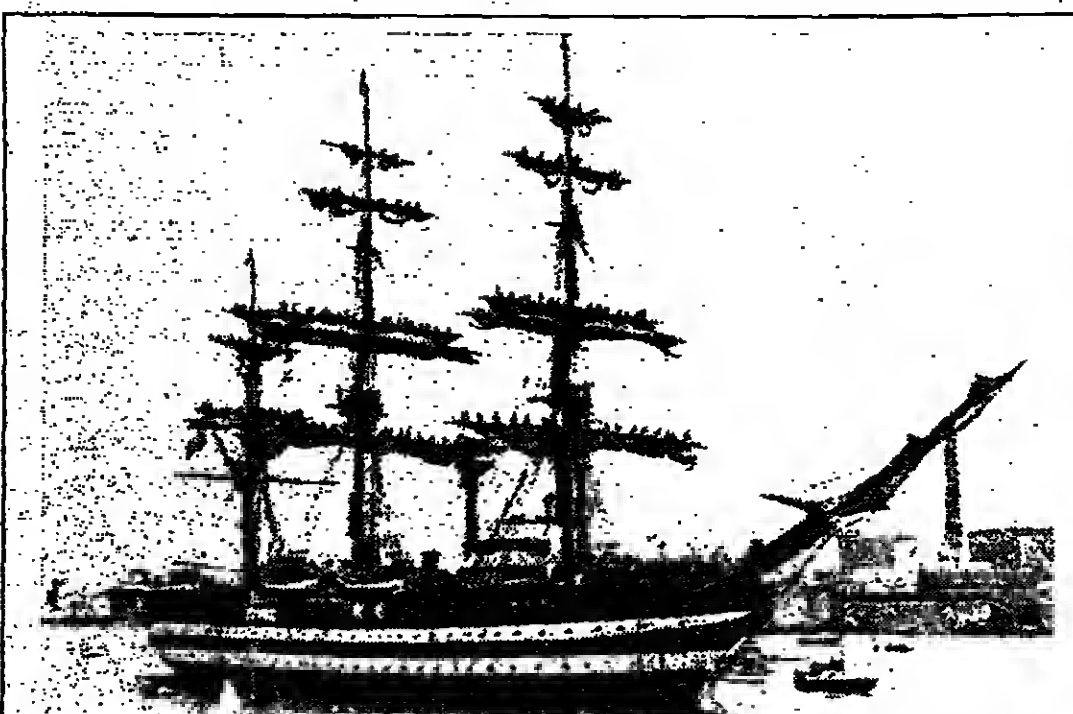
Owen Steel Co. of Florida, Attorney General William Saxbe said a civil suit was filed in connection with the criminal action, seeking to enjoin the companies from continuing the alleged conspiracy.

The indictment, according to the Justice Department, charged that the defendants conspired to rig bids and allocate contracts requiring the use of reinforcing steel bars, or "re-bars," from 1969 to at least late 1972.

"Re-bars" are used to reinforce concrete used in buildings and highways.

To the last two years, the four companies sold 422,000 tons of re-bar materials for an estimated \$85 million in Florida, the department said.

If convicted of the criminal charges, each company could be fined up to \$50,000. Each of the individuals, if convicted, could be fined the same amount and would also face a possible one-year term in prison.



SAILS TRIMMED—The Italian ship Amerigo Vesputti lies off Cowes, the Isle of Wight, as part of the fleet of 40 sailing vessels in a "Parade of Sail."

## Cholera and Floods Claim 119 Lives in Bangladesh

DACCA, Aug. 5 (AP).—The flood crisis in Bangladesh worsened yesterday as 119 persons died, most of them victims of a flood-related outbreak of cholera, officials said.

It was the 49th consecutive day of flooding to the nation. A total of 517 persons have died so far.

and the floodwaters have submerged 260 miles of roads.

Saturday, 20,000 of the country's 52,000 square miles of land were reported under water. Official estimates of damage topped \$600 million.

Millions of persons marooned in isolated areas were being evacuated to safer zones by the army and other government rescue teams. But the relief and evacuation process was slow because of a shortage of river craft.

The road between Dhaka, the capital, and the country's only major port, Chittagong, remained disrupted.

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## Approve Prison Officials' Policy

## Families of 2 Slain Hostages Praise Police

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 5 (AP).—Relatives of the two women hostages killed in the shootout that ended a siege at the state prison here have praised the Texas Department of Corrections for its handling of the situation.

Troy Standley, a former FBI agent and the former husband of Julia Standley, said that his family was aware of the official policy that no inmate with hostages would be allowed to leave the prison walls.

"If we did not have that little policy, we might as well tear down all the walls of all the penal institutions in the nation," Mr. Standley said yesterday.

Mrs. Standley and Elizabeth Beseda, another hostage, died Saturday night after 10 days as captives of three armed convicts, who also held 19 other hostages. Two of the convicts died and another hostage was wounded in the shootout.

Escape Attempt

The shooting took place during an escape attempt that the convicts apparently thought authorities had agreed to. Prison officials said later that they never had any intention of letting the convicts go free.

Mr. Standley said that he had faced similar situations in his career as a law enforcement official. "Of course, there were times during this past situation when I wished I could have been on the

other side of the gun, but I realized it would not be all right."

R.L. Beseda, the husband of the other victim, issued a statement yesterday saying: "In spite of the tragic outcome, from our personal standpoint, my family and I wish to express our great commendation of the handling of the recent prison break and preceding events by officials of the Texas Department of Corrections."

No Criticism

Two of the hostages who survived also said they had no criticism of officials' handling of the situation.

Ronald Robinson, 35, said that the rescue attempt by police was "as professional as could be done by any group of men under similar circumstances." Mr. Robinson is a doctoral student in criminal justice at Sam Houston State University and a teacher in the prison school system.

Ann Fleming, another of the hostages, said that she felt no bitterness for her captors or for the way the police handled the siege.

"We knew all along that a few had to die in order for others to live," the 50-year-old Mrs. Fleming said.

Brezhnev-Kadar Talks

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev and the Hungarian party chief, János Kadar, held talks in the Crimea during the weekend, the government newspaper Izvestia announced tonight. It said that Mr. Kadar arrived in the Soviet Union Friday and left today.

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## 14 Years Old and Maturing

# Brasilia, an Imposing Capital, Lacks Third Dimension-Heart

By Marvin Howe

BRASILIA, Aug. 5 (NYT)—A good deal of courage, talent and hard work have gone into building this city of the future, but somehow the heart got lost along the way.

Brasilia is now 14 years old and maturing. It is no longer a museum in the wilderness 540 miles west of coastal civilization, but has effectively become the federal capital of Brazil. The government ministries, official agencies, diplomatic missions, private companies and workers from all over the country have moved here, but the city appears lifeless except for the maddening swirl of automobiles.

"What we must do now is to humanize Brasilia," says the new governor of the Federal District, Elmo Serejo Farias, who has ambitious plans to complete the capital's unfinished works, fill in the empty spaces and expand.

The governor has called on Brasilia's two original creators, architect Oscar Niemeyer and city planner Lucio Costa, to help. The city's founder, former President Juscelino Kubitschek, gave Mr. Niemeyer and Mr. Costa complete freedom to build their dreams. However, after the establishment of the authoritarian military regime a decade ago, the two artists have kept their distances.

Mr. Niemeyer has since designed an occasional building and recently presented a project for the new Ministry of Finance. It is said, however, that he was bitter over the rejection of his design for the international airport and the failure to complete two of his major works, the National Theater and lake bridge.

Mr. Costa plans to come to Brasilia next month for the first time in 10 years to review the city plans and see what can be done. He refuses to give his reasons for abandoning the city, but officials in the governor's office say it was because of "distortions" in the original plan.

While the abstract purity of Brasilia's lines has drawn worldwide praise, the city's lack of warmth is widely criticized. Some European architects have decried the monotony of the symmetric planning.

"The trouble is that the city lacks its third dimension, the gregarious, community area or the heart, which was part of the original plan," Mr. Costa declared in a recent interview in Rio de Janeiro.

### Ardent Champion

Mr. Costa is an ardent champion of Brasilia, with all its faults, and alludes to his frustrations with good humor. A slight man in his sixties, Mr. Costa is theoretically in retirement, but goes regularly to his office in the Ministry of Education where he has worked for the past 30 years.

"The miracle is that we Brazilians, who are not very fond of work, could build an imposing capital out of red dust and solitude in only three years' time and that it could resist the upheavals of the revolution," Mr. Costa declared. Referring to changes in his plan, Mr. Costa said generously: "The only certainty in town planning is that reality will be different."

He said that the original pilot plan was conceived with three dimensions: monumental proportions for the administrative buildings, medium scale for the residential areas and a crowded, congested area in the city center with pedestrian malls, cafes, restaurants, cinemas, bars and tea houses where people could meet.

Mr. Costa's original plan describes this city center as "a mixture of Piccadilly Circus, Times Square and the Champs-Élysées." Today, however, the center of Brasilia is mostly half-filled parking lots, with a large and generally empty shopping center on one side of the mall and a block of shops and movies under construction on the other side. Many people doubt that a heart can be grafted into the city at this point.



THE UNCUT VERSION—This strange looking creature, with perhaps the biggest fingernails in the animal world, is the pride of a Duisburg, West Germany, zoo. A magnificent specimen of the almost extinct giant armadillo, three feet long, weighing 80 pounds.

## Sioux Fighting U.S. Decision On Their Claim to Black Hills

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (WP)—By deducting the cost of rations given Sioux Indians nearly a century ago, the government is attempting to whittle down to only \$4 million a potentially huge land-claim settlement for the gold-rich Black Hills of South Dakota, according to a backer of a little-known amendment pending in Congress.

More than \$1 billion in gold has been taken from one mine alone and many millions more in silver and timber have been realized by white men since the territory of 7 1/2 million acres was taken from the Indians in 1877, according to attorneys for the Sioux.

Marvin Sonosky, a lawyer for eight Sioux tribes, said that the Indians have told government representatives "to take their cocked formula and go to hell." He accused the Indian Land Claims Commission of "trying to commit robbery."

The Justice Department is appealing a ruling issued by the Land Claims Commission in February that set the 1877 fair market value for the Black Hills at \$17.1 million. The department is maintaining that the Indians should not be compensated at all because the land take-over was not a deprivation of property as defined under the Constitution's Fifth Amendment.

### 99,000 Indians

Mr. Sonosky declined to say how much he thinks the 60,000 Sioux living in the Dakotas, Montana and Nebraska should be compensated for the Black Hills. But, using a simple interest rate of 5 per cent a year, the figure would be many times the commission's \$17.1 million fair-market estimate.

The Black Hills case, which has been in and out of various courts since 1923, stems from alleged treaty violations after one of the few Indian wars that the U.S. government lost.

It was the war over the Bozeman, or Powder River, Trail, a campaign fought in 1866-67. The trail to the Montana gold fields cut through the Sioux hunting lands. After the war, a treaty giving the Indians almost everything they asked for—including the Black Hills—was signed. In the treaty, the government also promised the Indians food rations.

But when gold was discovered in the Black Hills, miners poured into the great Sioux reservation, in violation of a treaty that barred non-Indians from the territory. In 1876, a presidential commission failed to negotiate purchase of the Black Hills from the Sioux. The government then ordered that no further attempt should be made to keep non-Indians off the great Sioux reservation, according to the Sioux.

Subsequently, the Sioux were declared to be hostile and the Army attacked in the spring of 1876. On June 25 of that year, Gen. George Custer's 7th Cavalry was defeated at Little Bighorn and 259 soldiers, including Custer, were killed.

Rations to the Sioux were cut

off by Congress and, according to the Sioux, it legislated the seizure of the Black Hills, abrogating the "Indians' hunting rights."

The 1877 act did provide, however, that the government would give each Sioux a daily ration of 1 1/2 pounds of beef or a half-pound of bacon, a half-pound of flour and a half-pound of corn "until the Indians are able to support themselves."

It is this food allotment, which the government has estimated cost up to \$25 million, that the Land Claims Commission has suggested be deducted from any future settlement. The commission said that in a future proceeding it will determine "the extent to which the Sioux have been compensated."

In a memorandum included in a Senate Interior Committee report on an amendment proposed by Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., Mr. Sonosky argued: "The government committed two wrongs: First, it deprived the Sioux of their livelihood; secondly, it deprived the Sioux of their land. What the United States gave back in rations should not be stretched to cover both wrongs."

Sen. Abourezk's amendment to the Indian Claims Commission Act would provide that "food, rations or provisions" would not be considered payment for a land claim.

Mr. Sonosky said that his analysis of the ration-credit formula indicated that the Sioux could end up with about \$4 million.

### 9 Die, 30 Hurt

#### In Derailment Of French Train

DOLE-BRETAGNE, France, Aug. 5 (UPI)—A passenger train carrying about 400 persons hurtled off the tracks last night, killing nine persons and injuring 30.

Many of the passengers were young French soldiers returning to their bases in Brittany after a weekend's leave. The train, the Cuen-Rennes express, was derailed in this town near the English Channel. The cause of the derailment was not immediately known.

The train was due to stop in Dole, but it left the tracks on a curve about 400 yards before the station. The locomotive and six passenger cars were derailed. The train's engineer was killed.

Today, authorities ordered an autopsy on the engineer. Passengers said the train appeared to be going excessively fast when the derailment occurred.

### Teachers Dispatched To Tibet by China

HONG KONG, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—The Chinese government has decided to step up its education program in Tibet, the Chinese news agency reported yesterday.

The agency said the first group of 399 teachers, from Shanghai, Peking and five Chinese provinces, had left for Tibet recently "to help develop socialist education there in accordance with a State Council decision."

## Eight Books a Year

# 70 Adventures Later, Englishman Goes West

By Helena Matheopoulos

LONDON (UPI)—J. T. Edson was a postman in Melton Mowbray until five years ago. Before that, he worked in a factory producing pet food, and before that he owned a fish shop, and before that he was in the Army serving in Kenya and Hong Kong.

But all the while he was busy writing, first illustrated adventure comics, and then Westerns—70 in all—for Comix paperbacks. They include "The Texan," "Apache Rampage," "The Arizona Ranger," "The Devil's Gun," "Rio Hondo Kid," "Calamity Spells Trouble," and many others, all translated into several languages "including Dutch."

Now that he has retired, Edson can manage to write about eight books a year. Each takes about eight weeks, although he once finished one, "Slaughter House," in 11 days. The past five years or so he has been able to live on his literary earnings, which average about £22,000 a year.

His ambition is to see one of his stories on the screen "as long as they stick to my plot and don't muck things about." Edson has done some mental casting: Elvis Presley for the Kid, Rick van Nuyter for Mark Counter (his hero evolved from the muscle man in the Italian Hercules films) and someone as like Raquel Welch as possible for a glamorous version of Calamity Jane. But there is no one around to play his favorite, Dusty Fog. He would have chosen Andy Murphy, who died in a plane crash in 1971.

### His West

Amazingly enough, Edson did not go to the West, he describes it in his books until this summer. He didn't think that mattered much, though, "because, anyway, my West is the Hollywood West, the Gene Autry-Roy Rogers and, especially, the Audie Murphy-West. I was meant to go last year, but the date, June

16th, clashed with the opening of the coarse-fishing season. As fishing is my burning, consuming passion, the choice was obvious. Still, I am hoping to go soon, as a guest of the Association of Western Writers of America." He is there now.

Edson was reared on Westerns, but they irritated him, "because there was never enough detail about how the glorious hero caught the bloody villain! I take enormous trouble over researching details for my books, even, for instance, to the extent of writing to the Sheriff's Association of Texas, who sent me the entire penal code. Very nice the American police are, over things like that."

He himself is far from being an action man. "The truth is, I'm bone idle. I was forced to seek a job with the post office only when my doctor examined me and sent around the undertaker for my measurements the next day. I took the hint and looked for a job with plenty of exercise."

### Writer's Block

Born into a family of coal miners, he is now 55, married, with six children ranging from 23 to 8 years old. "You've got to think of some way to keep tax down," he says. "Background has nothing to do with writing. You are either born a writer or you are not. That's all there is to it. None of my ancestors were, and none of my children either. I guess I was lucky, because a clever teacher at school encouraged me when he realized I'd never be any good at woodwork."

"The thing with writing is that you sometimes get really dry, and those are the worst times. I become impetuous to live with and the wife packs me off to Ireland to fish. But it doesn't happen very often, because when I begin to feel short of ideas, all I have to do is walk around the corner



J.T. Edson, author and fisherman.

past the Labor Exchange, and that sends me whistling back to my typewriter."

After leaving school at 14, he worked in a stone quarry for four years, and then joined the Army. It was while serving in Kenya that he began writing adventure stories about the settlers there.

This led to all sorts of illustrated comics for D.C. Thomson, dog stories, pioneer stories, action stories, anything as long as it was fun and escapist "except for war stories, which never are."

"Escapism is absolutely essential in this lousy world, and it's

the need for it that sells my Westerns. They were triggered off by my own boredom and need to escape from it. I think of writing all the time, especially while fishing. Sometimes a story changes itself while I'm writing it, and then I keep the original plot for another book.

"While with the post office, I did my rounds as quickly as possible, then rushed to a café and wrote down rough drafts for stories. Now I sometimes wake up around 5 in the morning, remember how I then had to get up at 6 every day, and shudder!"

## The Deepening Crisis in the U.S. Arts

By Stephen Isaacs

NEW YORK (WP)—America's performing arts companies—already groveling for donations to meet costs—are increasingly being asked to accept a survey of the arts released by the Ford Foundation.

The survey took several years to complete and encompasses 90 per cent of the spending by all nonprofit performing arts companies in the United States.

All the costs and income factors of 27 theaters, 31 operas, 91 symphony orchestras and 17 ballet and modern dance troupes were surveyed for the six years that ended with the 1970-71 season.

The foundation's survey—in effect a massive audit—said that in the 1970-71 season, local patrons' contributions to arts groups across the nation totaled \$36 million.

By the 1980-81 season, the survey speculated, it might take as much as \$266 million in local contributions just to keep the level of "finance" where they were in the 1970-71 season.

The report says that "...if the total earnings gap continued to grow throughout the present decade at exactly the rate it grew during the survey period, it would triple by 1980, even before any inflation factor was applied to it."

### Earnings Gap

The report says that "the survey fully documents the fact, well known to professionals in the field, that the labor-intensive performing arts, whose productivity cannot keep pace with the ever-increasing productivity of the industrial economy in which they exist, are faced with an ever-increasing gap between their operating costs and their earned income."

But the survey also states that "the very same alarming groups along with their need for artistic freedom and goals make it both impossible and undesirable for them to limit their spending to what they can earn."

One interesting finding of the audit is that "each art form imposes limitations upon the extent to which the management, in its efforts to keep costs at a minimum while maintaining artistic quality, can vary cost components."

For instance, symphony orchestras—which do not have high costs of sets and costumes as do the opera and ballet—have a similar cost pattern throughout the country, and symphonies will spend more on artistic salaries and fees than any of the other forms.

Some Comparisons  
Artistic payments by the 91 symphonies in the six-year survey period averaged 61 per cent of the orchestras' total budgets each year, compared with 33 per cent for theater, 45 per cent for

opera, and 41 per cent for ballet and modern dance.

But each of the other areas spent between 7 and 8 per cent of their money on scenery, costumes, light and sound, while symphonies spent but 1 per cent on that.

The survey says that there will always be a gap between what the companies can earn and what they need to spend, and during the survey period, income earned by the groups amounted to "from about one-half to nearly three-quarters of expenditures."

The gap between earnings and costs has been met thus far by contributions from private pa-

trons and from foundations such as Ford (which has given \$364 million to the arts) and from government grants. By far the greatest share has come from local contributions.

In the final season of the survey, 1970-71, local contributions totaled \$35,967,000. Foundation gifts totaled \$8,383,000. Grants from local, state and federal government totaled \$1,778,000. Because of the spiraling cost factor involved in the arts, the study says that "the convicted spreads now that if the arts are to remain healthy, and to make the contribution to the conditions

of human existence that they are capable of, they will require increasing support from public funds, from corporations, and above all, from the private sector, particularly private patrons."

### For Theaters

The extrapolations from the auditors show that, by 1990-91, at an annual rate of inflation of 7 percent, the earnings gap for theaters will be \$40 million, a sum that will have to be made up by contributions, if the theaters are to survive as they are now.

For operas (excluding the Metropolitan Opera), the earnings gap at 7 per cent inflation would be \$25 million. For symphonies, the gap would be \$360 million and for ballet, \$25 million.

The report concludes by saying that "even without any inflationary effects, that growth of the performing arts and their earning gaps" will go on because performing artists are among the technically disadvantaged in an almost completely technologized economy.

"On arable land, in automated factories, and even in the tightest white-collar confines, productivity habitually increases now in ways that justify the certain ascent of wage rates."

"But habitual increases are beyond the conceptual when dedicated artists working together are addressed to a single work of art... the 'Eroica' will not work at three times Beethoven's tempo. There can never be new peaks of efficiency in the performing arts to replace the fixed demands of authenticity, and the size of the live audience for any performance cannot be enlarged, even though telecommunications can considerably reach enlarged audiences outside the halls with an effect on earned income that can only be guessed at now."

"Live audiences cannot be enlarged for arts works that cannot be technologized, but those handicaps are the lesser half of the economic problem."

"The inflationary effect, always impending, has come down on the arts organizations with a force that could cripple. During this decade there might well be a five-fold widening of the gap between what they can earn by performing and what they will need to continue at it."

"And while their prospects dim, their value deepens. The technology that saves work hours generates free time for workers. But a populace turning steadily in large numbers to the performing arts surveyed here may soon have turned to it if it does not first demand growing and identifying sources for their support."

The auditors said that their speculations as to the future had to be just that because of the uncertainties of the economy and the effects on incomes and on the rate of inflation.

But the auditors speculated that, even assuming the best—which would include a 7 per cent inflation rate, ever-larger appropriations for the National Endowment of the Arts and for state and local arts grants, and a .89 per cent increase in arts grants from foundations—local fly. They would secure in the knowledge that they would provide a "Eroica" in 1990-91 for the parents' world, too, at this stage in their survival preparation.

## In Attempt to Save Species

# Falcons Bred in Captivity Take Lessons in Freedom

By Nancy Hicks

NEW PALTZ, N.Y. (NYT)—Two fledgling peregrine falcons, bred in captivity this spring, have been released here to learn to swoop and soar and hunt as their parents did in the wild.

"We have to find out what problems there are in putting back birds bred in captivity," Cade said. "Getting them to learn to hunt and fly is not the real problem. It's making them strong enough to withstand the migration. Only half of the birds who leave an area return in a year."

Over the years, numerous scientists had tried, unsuccessfully, to breed the bird in captivity, using a host of methods, including artificial insemination. Finally, Meng said, "down and played bird psychiatrist" to replicate the natural mating conditions in captivity. This method, known as Meng's, was first used in 1968 in the first year. Cade said the second year. Then he sent his breeding pair to Cade, who bred 20 new falcons with several breeding pairs last year and 25 new birds this year.

200 a Year  
By taking the first clutch of eggs away from the female a few days after they have been laid, the scientists have been able to double and, in some cases, triple the number the females would normally lay in a year's time. Cade said that within a few years he expected to produce 200 new falcons a year, more than were ever born in the wild in this area.

The first birds born in captivity are too tame to be set free. They are being kept for breeding purposes, Meng said. But the fledglings are being trained to return to a free environment.

Meng's falcons are going through a process known as "backing." They were taken away from their parents at about three weeks of age and set up in a substitute nest on a tower of the university building. Each morning and each evening for four weeks, Meng took a daily allotment of pigeons to the nest. This food is the same amount that would be provided by the natural parents of the bird. (They are unable to fly until they are seven weeks old.)

Then, both birds were tagged with radio transmitters and set free on the campus to learn to fly. They were secure in the knowledge that their parents would be back in 1980-81. Their parents would, too, at this stage in their survival preparation.

The survival training here is "a learning experiment rather than a serious attempt to re-establish these birds," according

to Cade. He has been working with Meng in recent years, breeding the falcons in his laboratory and then in Meng's experimental chamber in his backyard.

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## Action of Oil Arabians Postponed

### Gulf States to Force Move

From Wire Dispatches

Aug. 5.—Announcement

Saudi Arabia's planned

has been postponed

to a date yet to be

announced. The

move would have

been a major step

in the organization of

the oil-producing

countries of the

Gulf region.

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## U.S. Links Dip in GNP To the Sale of Aramco

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (NYT).

The change in ownership of an

oil company thousands of miles

away in Saudi Arabia accounts

for the entire decline in the "real

GDP" for the second quarter,

statisticians have discovered.

The discovery, in the view of

many economists, is another

example of why GNP accounts must

be interpreted with

caution, including the judgment

of whether 1974 will be declared

a recession year.

The item that distorted the

second-quarter figures, it turns

out, was the assumption of

majority ownership by Saudi

Arabia of Aramco, the formerly

U.S.-owned oil company that

produces 96 per cent of the oil

in Saudi Arabia, which has more

oil reserves than any other country

in the world.

The transaction reduced the

"net exports of goods and

services" component of the GNP

because it reduced the flow of

corporate profits from abroad.

The drop in overseas income

—which, like other remitted over-

seas profits is included in the

GNP—was \$2.5 billion in the

second quarter.

Herman Liebling, a senior

Treasury Department economist,

has calculated that "in constant

dollars, this decline was large

enough to account for the entire

decline in real GNP in the

second quarter."

The Saudi government, an-

nounced in June that it had

reached agreement with Aramco

—the Arabian American Oil Co.

—to increase its ownership of the

company from 25 to 60 per cent,

retroactive to Jan. 1.

Aramco, which produces more

oil than any other company in

the world, was founded in 1933

by Standard Oil Co. of

California. Its ownership has

been expanded to include Texaco,

Exxon, Mobil and—as of two

years ago—the Saudi government,

which is expected eventually to

assume 100 per cent ownership.

Mr. Liebling points out that the

change in corporate ownership,

and the accompanying drop in

retained profits, "has nothing

whatever to do with production

or employment or consumption at

home."

He has calculated what is

called the "gross domestic

product," a measure used by most

other countries, which excludes

income flows from abroad. This

measure showed a tiny increase

of 0.1 per cent in the second

quarter instead of the 1.2 per

cent decline reported for the

GNP.

Mr. Liebling argues that "the

GNP measure has provided an

incomplete and, indeed, mislead-

ing indicator of developments in

the domestic economy, because of

oil income swings," which have

been "very large this year."

Mr. Liebling argues that such

measures as industrial produc-

tion, employment and electric

power production, indicate that

the economy grew in the second

quarter. However, he contends

that the GNP, quite apart from

the distortion caused by overseas

oil income, showed weakness in

several import sectors.

## Two Oil States Said to Buy U.S. Bonds

PARIS, Aug. 5 (NYT).

Saudi Arabia has reportedly

agreed to buy \$12 billion of

U.S. government bonds while

Kuwait will buy \$1 billion of

U.S. debt and \$750 million of

U. K. government securities,

the weekly publication Middle

East Money (Memo) said today.

The purchase of the bonds,

both in the United States and

Britain, were said to

have begun last Thursday.

Details of the agreement

were said to have been out-

lined in a letter from U. S.

Treasury Secretary William

Simon to Kuwaiti and Saudi

Arabian finance ministers

during his visit to the Middle

East last month.

Memo says Mr. Simon said

that the United States can

absorb anything from \$75 mil-

lion to \$750 million a month

from Kuwait beginning Aug.

1 for a period of three to six

months and suggested that the

figure for Saudi Arabia

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## London Commodities

High	Low	(bid-ask)	close
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Dec.	272.50	266	268.50-268.75	290.05-290.15
Dec.	255.45	247	249.50-250.00	272.00-272.10
Nov.	255.00	247	249.50-250.00	272.00-272.10
Oct.	253.00	236	227.00-228.00	227.50-228.00
Aug.	217	211	212.00-212.50	213.00-213.50
July	210	194	167.00-169.00	192.00-193.00
June			180.05-187.45	188.00-189.00
Cocoa				
Dec.	800.15	790	780.00-780.50	806.00-806.50
Dec.	696	618	608.00-622.00	696.00-697.00
Nov.	640	638	633.00-643.00	644.00-645.00
Oct.	640	638	633.00-643.00	644.00-645.00
Jul.	585	578	551.00-553.00	578.00-579.00
June	566	550	565.00-565.50	578.00-579.00
Coffee				
Dec.	472.15	467.75	470.00-471.00	472.00-473.00
Nov.	470	460	461.00-462.00	472.00-473.00
Oct.	470	460	461.00-462.00	472.00-473.00
Jul.	499	497	492.00-493.00	495.00-496.00
June	499	497	492.00-493.00	495.00-496.00
May	502	500	500.00-501.00	501.00-502.00
April		503	507.00-509.00	509.00-510.00
July		510	510.00-511.00	512.00-513.00
London Metal Market				

	Today Bid-ask	Prev Bid-ask
Copper wire bars:		
spot .....	773 775	764 -
3 months .....	794 -	784 -
Cathodes: spot .....	785 -	780 -
3 months .....	771 773	765 -
Refine spot .....	8645 -2539	8570 -
3 months .....	8560 -1570	2898 -2
Lead: spot .....	227 -229	230 -
3 months .....	228 -	227 -
Zinc: spot .....	433 435	443 -
3 months .....	460 -461	457 -
Silver: spot .....	187 -128	196 -
3 months .....	194 195	197 -


Dec.	5515	5330	3,49-3,50
Nov.	—	—	3,28-3,29
Oct.	3265	3215	3,19-3,20
Jan.	—	—	3,17-3,18
March	3149	3,10	3,12-3,13
April	3049	3,025	3,13-3,15
May	—	2,930	2,93-2,940
Aug.	—	—	2,93-2,935
Oct.	2715	2,720	2,73-2,735
Dec.	—	—	2,70-2,705
Cocoa	—	—	1000-1000 1/2
Dec.	1013	1007	—
Nov.	925	925	926-927
Oct.	692	691	691-695
Jan.	—	—	782-792
May	—	—	785
July	—	—	754

5, 1914  
 yesterday's closing inter-bank  
 the value of the major currency

	L.F.	Gldr.	Bf.com.	Swiss F.	Danish
* 46.54%		6.1900	28.875		
* 5.610%	14.50			12.90	4
* 3.88%	33.11	8.765	31.25		
1642.75	6.2380	90.975	57.000	14	14
	21.29	17.048	219.58	10	
* 7.5756%	157.29	17.267	156.273		7
* 0.456%	117.94	7.60			

\* Danish Kroner: 5.67475; Escudo: 25  
18.20; Sw. Krona: 4.5673; Escudo: 20

0, (1) Dfls of 1.900, (2) Dfls of 10



## COCOA-SUGAR

annuity metal and currency market  
 commodities, price objectives and  
 and que overbought overseas indicators  
 Plus

*For record only.*

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## ue 1999

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FENNER & SMITH  
BURNHAM & CO.  
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KUHN, LOEB & CO.  
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**THEIM & CO., INC.**  
**AN WITTE & CO.**  
*Incorporated*

DBV	11	11	2539-2540
Dez	11	11	2539-2540
Coroa			

Sep.	1013	1002.2	1003-1003 1/2
Dec.	755	822	826-827
March	602	801	801-805
May	—	—	752-752
July	—	—	765
Sep.	—	—	754

## Rates

5, 1954

yesterday's closing inter-bank  
the value of the major currency

of the following financial center  
at bank service charges.

L. L.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F	Danish
* 40.547		6.1990	28.31	4
5.6116	14.50		12.88	6
* 5.9698	55.11	8.768	31.22	4
1547.75	6.2430	90.575	7.0200	14
	217.20	17.0450	219.58	1
* 7.2757	177.20	12.365	156.275	7
* 4.590	112.64	1.60		4
: Danish kronen; 5.9475: Escudo; 25				
15.20; Sw. krona; 4.5675: Yen; 20				
0, 121 Dalls of 1900, (?) Dalls of 10				

**SECRET**

100

**COCOA-SUGAR**  
commodity metal and currency market  
recommendations, price objectives and  
cost overnight, oversold indicators  
Plus  
trading in London Commodity  
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*ated*

**H. BARNEY & CO.**

**THEIM & CO., INC.**  
**AN WITTE & CO.**  
*Incorporated*

August 5, 1974

	\$	£	DM	FF	L. IL	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dun
London	2.6205	6.2450	101.915*	55.91*	40.547		6.1990*	25.31*	4
Frankfurt	2.6205	6.2450	101.915*	55.91*	40.547	1.53		25.31*	4

## Therapeutic uses

25



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*Incorporated*

incorporated

1

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.



## American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds		High-Low		P/E	Stocks				
No.	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low		52-Week High	52-Week Low	Last	Chg.	
20	20% <b>Chubb</b> 100	4	2	297	204	206			
19	14% <b>Chubb</b> 100	4	2	297	204	206			
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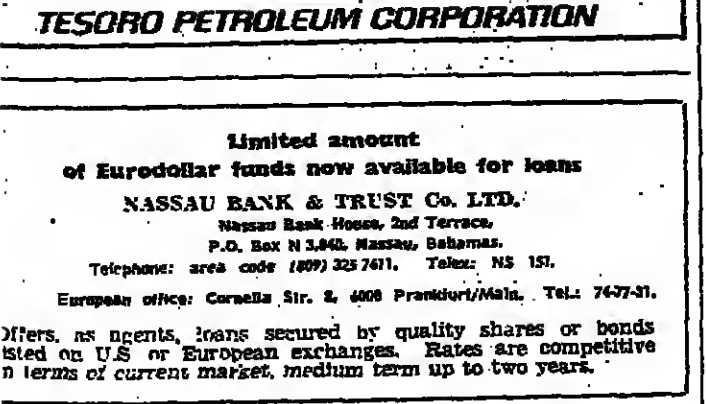
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## 2 reasons why the price of SILVER may rise steeply

Two powerful forces are at work today which make a steep rise in the price of silver seem inevitable.

First, silver, like many other natural resources, is in short supply. The demand for silver surpassed new production for each of the last 23 years. And for each of the last 13 years, the demand for silver surpassed new production by more than 100 million ounces.

This excess of demand over supply is exerting a strong, steady upward pressure on the price of silver. During the 1960s the price of silver rose 95%. So far in the '70s, the rise has been even steeper.

Second, we're in an era of worldwide inflation. People throughout the world are losing confidence in the ability of governments to check inflation. And when that happens, they seek the security of precious metals such as silver, rather than paper money.

Indeed, for nearly 2,800 years, since the first silver coinage, knowledgeable investors have turned to silver for financial protection—because silver generally performs well in bad times.

For example, during Chile's recent decade of inflation, the price of silver increased more than 1,500 times. During Germany's nightmarish runaway inflation following World War I, the price of silver increased more than 91 billion times. And during the 33 years of our current inflation, the price of silver has increased more than 10-fold.

Harry Browne, who correctly predicted the first dollar devaluation in 37 years, now writes in his new book, *You Can Profit from a Monetary Crisis*, "Silver offers a way to hedge against a depreciating dollar, to be on the right side of a shortage for a change, to be relatively invulnerable to the next depression, and to preserve a long-term store of value through a runaway inflation."

- Why worldwide silver consumption is in a powerful long-term upturn;
- The unique properties of silver and why it is an essential and unsuitable commodity in many industries;
- 11 facts about the silver mining industry that point to higher prices;
- The silver shortage charted, with timing estimates;
- Case histories of 4 famous inflations (including Germany's). Investment analyst T. J. Hol's first-hand account of living through a runaway inflation;
- The four main ways to invest in silver, the advantages and disadvantages of each;
- Common questions asked by investors about silver.

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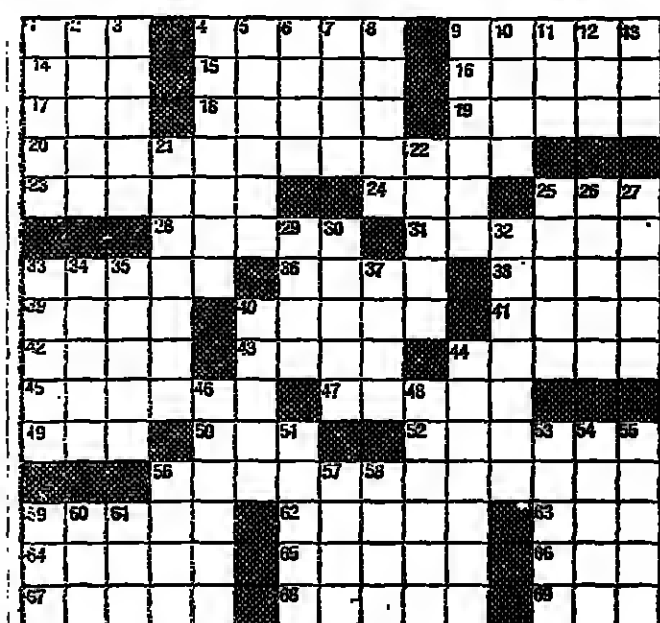
© 1978, 1979 Pacific Coast Coin Shoppers



## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Blockhead
  - Texas landmark
  - Baseball gambler
  - Least bit
  - Of the hip
  - Put forth
  - Greek letter
  - Ballpoint's ancestor
  - Did a yard chore
  - Aztec foe
  - Snake, to Ovid
  - Lady of Spain
  - Fairy queen
  - rate
  - Standing by
  - Golf strokes
  - Head parts
  - Give the eye to
  - Page
  - Fogs up
  - Santa's time
  - River of France
  - Venezuelan copper center
  - Reads electronically
  - Smog component
- DOWN**
- Right: Prefix
  - Essential
  - Concerns of eds.
  - N.Y.-N.J. mountains
  - Transvaal city
  - Kind of diet
  - Uncertainty
  - Pentagon initials
  - In reserve
  - Spanish city
  - Arden
  - Kennel noises
  - Certain bags
  - Common prefix
  - Bellet palm
  - Squeezed
  - Directly
  - Excultates
  - W.W. II powers
  - Rat's fare in rhyme
  - Stewpots
  - Lameot
  - Agrippina, e.g.
  - Unfamiliar
  - A crowd, in Naples
  - Criterion: Abbr.
  - Tossed off
  - Impurity
  - Molten rock
  - a Date
  - Consecrate
  - At hand
  - River of Mississippi
  - Pop
  - Obstruct
  - Lofty abode
  - Brice
  - Rise high
  - Unrelenting
  - Daisies
  - Overplays
  - High-pitched
  - V.I.P. in Cairo
  - Wystan Hugh
  - City of Utah
  - Cracker or skip
  - De — (afresh)
  - Parisian night
  - Soho swell
  - apoc.
  - Evergreen



## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALABAMA	25	77	Fair	MADRID	30	86	Fair
ALASKA	25	64	Fair	MTL	20	38	Fair
ARIZONA	25	34	Fair	MONTREAL	20	68	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	25	85	Fair	MOSCOW	21	71	Cloudy
BALTIMORE	25	85	Unavailable	MUNICH	21	71	Cloudy
BERLIN	25	91	Fair	NEW YORK	25	77	Sunny
BIRMINGHAM	25	91	Fair	OSLO	27	81	Fair
BOSTON	25	85	Cloudy	PARIS	27	81	Cloudy
BUFFALO	25	85	Cloudy	PARIS	17	63	Overcast
CHICAGO	25	85	Fair	PRAGUE	23	82	Cloudy
CINCINNATI	25	85	Fair	REIMS	23	82	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	60	Fair	SOFA	20	86	Fair
DALLAS	25	85	Unavailable	STOCKHOLM	21	69	Cloudy
DENVER	18	60	Cloudy	TOKYO	21	71	Cloudy
DURHAM	17	63	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	25	85	Unavailable
EDMONTON	17	63	Cloudy	TENNESSEE	20	86	Fair
FLORENCE	25	91	Fair	TENNESSEE	20	86	Fair
GENEVA	25	91	Fair	TENNESSEE	20	86	Fair
HAWAII	25	77	Fair	TENNESSEE	20	86	Fair
HONOLULU	25	77	Fair	TENNESSEE	20	86	Fair
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LOS ANGELES	25	77	Fair	TENNESSEE	20	86	Fair
LOS ANGELES	25	77	Fair	TENNESSEE	20	86	Fair

Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada  
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

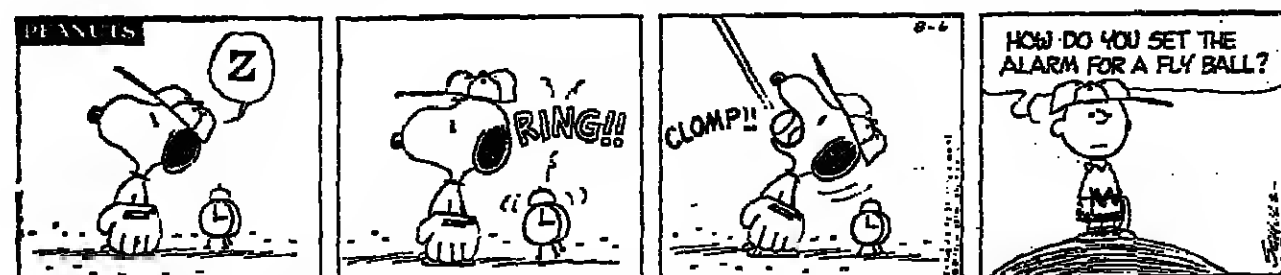
## ADVERTISEMENT

August 6, 1974

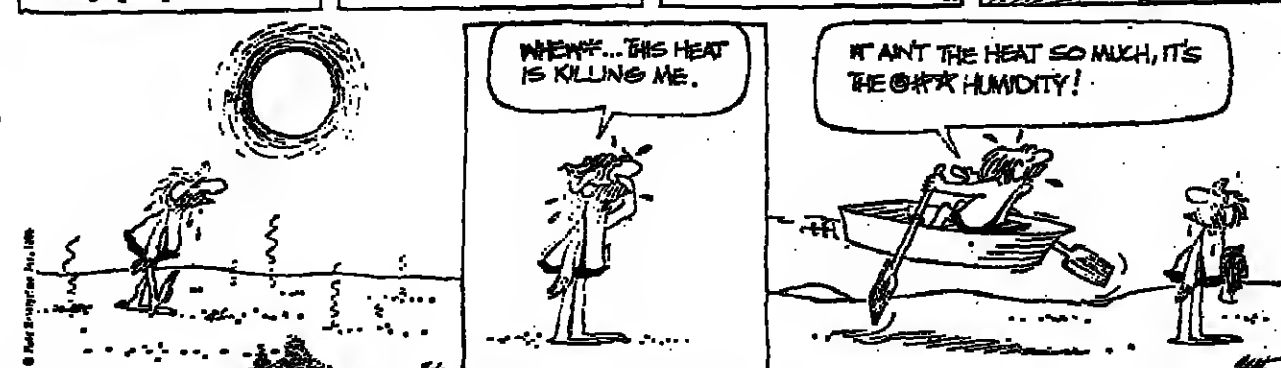
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for the following marginal symbols indicating frequency of quotations supplied for the U.S. (U.S.); (C) - weekly; (M) - monthly; (Q) - quarterly; (A) - annually.

(1) Alexander Fund.....	\$5.20	(1) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$12.57
(2) Am. Empire Int'l Fund.....	\$6.26	(2) Japan Selection Fund.....	\$28.17
AMERICAN EQUITY FUND.....		(3) Japan Selection Fund.....	\$12.17
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## PEANUTS



## B. C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## WIZARD OF ID



## ANDY CAPP



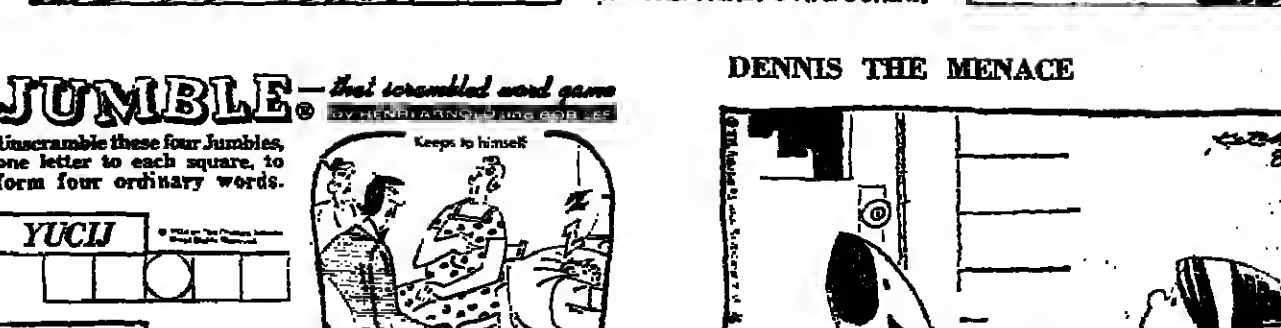
## BUZZ SAWYER



## RIP KIRBY



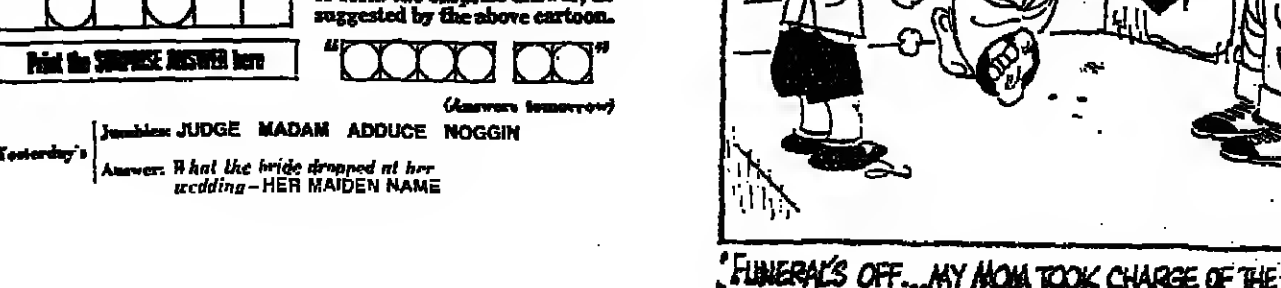
## JUMBLE



## JUMBLE



## JUMBLE



## BOOKS

## THE DEATH OF THE DETECTIVE

By Mark Smith. Knopf. \$96 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S simple to follow the main action of Mark Smith's "The Death of the Detective," the third novel by a young writer who teaches English at the University of New Hampshire. A dying Chicago business tycoon named Fraser Paragon is murdered in the bedroom of his huge Lake Forest mansion. But shortly before his death, he has alerted a network of his associates of the impending foul play, and hardly has his heart stopped beating when one of them—a wealthy, retired detective named Arnold Magnuson—picks up the scent of the killer.

During the next 36 hours or so, Magnuson tracks down clues all over the city and its outskirts. But instead of catching up with the killer, he stumbles along a horrifying trail of fresh murders. So predictable are the killer's movements and yet so elusive is his person that soon Magnuson begins to wonder if he himself isn't somehow responsible for the slaughter. Eventually, his very sanity is cast into the balance, and, as you can guess from the novel's title, his life as well.

But it's not so easy to explain what Smith is trying to do with his strong and compelling story line. We know from practically the beginning who the murderer really is, so obviously Smith isn't writing a whodunit. We can also be fairly certain that the story won't boil down to a confrontation between the detective and the murderer, so clearly the author isn't aiming for a thriller.

In fact, so enormous is the novel's conception—so diverse the number of its important characters, so complex the weaving of its subplots, so intense the realism of its setting, and so rich the texture of its prose and imagery—that one begins to suspect at times that it is meant more to be a prose environment than a controlled work of art, and that it is up to the reader to make out of it whatever he wants to. Indeed, not the least of the suspense of reading "The Death of the Detective" lies in trying to figure out just exactly what it is the author is trying to do.

As for me—the book I made out of all this was an intensely interesting one, for a while. What I chose to see developing was a figurative clash between the worlds of black and white. Or, if you will, a clash between Soul and Mind, between Humility and Arrogance, between the Powerless and the Powerful, if I may be permitted to overschematize a system of literary clues that is far too complex to summarize adequately here.

And the title of "The Death of the Detective" would presumably refer not only to the literal demise of Magnuson, but also to the very idea that the mysteries of life and death in America could be solved by the ratiocative

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

a book reviewer for The New York Times

## Best Sellers

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 115 cities, more than 250 bookstores in 115 cities, more than 250 bookstores in 115 cities.

Last Week This Week

1	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike	1	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike
2	Waterbury Down, by John Updike	2	Waterbury Down, by John Updike
3	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike	3	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike
4	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike	4	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike
5	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike	5	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike
6	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike	6	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike
7	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike	7	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike
8	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike	8	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike
9	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike	9	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike
10	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike	10	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike

## GENERAL

1	All the President's Men, by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein	1	All the President's Men, by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein
2	The Golem Archipelago, by John Updike	2	The Golem Archipelago, by John Updike
3	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike	3	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike
4	You Can Profit from the Money Market, by Harry S. Gantt	4	You Can Profit from the Money Market, by Harry S. Gantt
5	The Money Game, by Harry S. Gantt	5	The Money Game, by Harry S. Gantt
6	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike	6	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike
7	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike	7	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike
8	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike	8	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike
9	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike	9	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike
10	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike	10	Travels with a Dog, by John Updike



# Cardinals and Phillies Split Twin Bill

LOUIS, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Brook singled, scored twice and stole three bases yesterday as St. Louis Cardinals won 10-7 from Philadelphia Phillies in the first game of a doubleheader.

Brook, who had a 4-1 victory in the first game, was receiving an ovation from the crowd.

Brook led off the first with a single, stole second and scored on Tim McCarver's single.

The Cards made it 3-0 in the second inning when loser Dick Ruthven walked Brook, who again stole second. Ruthven also walked Ted Steward and Mike McVicker stroked a double, bringing

them both home and chasing Ruthven.

Brook began a three-run rally in the fifth with a single and another stolen base. However, McVicker hit into a fielder's choice and Brook was caught in a run-down, allowing McVicker to take second.

Brook also stole a base in the first game, giving him a total of four for the day and 72 for the season. Brook is well ahead of Maury Wills' pace, who stole 104 bases in 1973, and he also may overtake Max Carey's National League record of 738 career stolen bases. Brook now has 707.

It was the fifth straight loss for Perry, who has not won since July 3, and whose record is 15-5. Perry held the Braves hitless for the first four innings before giving up eight runs on eight hits and four walks in the fifth and sixth innings.

Royals 10, Angels 4  
Royals 4, Angels 0

At Kansas City, Fran Healy, who drove in the tie-breaking run in the first game, hit a two-out, bases-loaded single in the sixth inning of the second game to lift the Royals to a 3-0 victory and a sweep of their doubleheader with California.



LING STAR—Baltimore's Brooks Robinson is down chasing and catching Al Kaline's pop foul in game against Detroit. Orioles split a doubleheader.

At San Francisco, lefthander Mike Caldwell and Elias Sosa combined on a four-hitter to give the Giants a 5-2 victory in the second game and a split of a doubleheader with Atlanta.

The Braves won the opener, 4-2, on a two-run ninth-inning homer by Dusty Baker.

Caldwell, now 10-3 for the season, had a no-hitter until Hank Aaron doubled with one out in the seventh inning. Ivan Murrell then singled to score Aaron. Caldwell was knocked out in the ninth by back-to-back doubles by Baker and Aaron and Sosa came on to get the final two outs.

Steve Busby recorded his 16th victory, with relief help from Steve Mungari. In the opener, the Royals batted around in the sixth and seventh innings for a 10-4 victory.

In the nightcap, loser Frank Tanana, 6-14, opened the sixth by hitting John Mayberry with a pitch. Jim Womfort singled and Kurt Bevacqua walked to load the bases. Healy followed with his two-run single to right-center.

At San Diego, Fred Kendall's sacrifice fly in the 14th inning drove in Nate Colbert with the only run of the game as the Padres edged Cincinnati, 1-0, in the nightcap after the Reds won the opener, 7-2.

Dave Davidson blanked the Reds on eight hits in 13 innings in a magnificent performance before rookie Rusty Gerhardt came on to pitch the 14th and get the victory. Clay Kirby went nine innings. Clay Carroll came on two before Borbon went in the 12th to take the loss.

White Sox 6, Rangers 3  
White Sox 13, Rangers 10

At Chicago, Jorge Orta drove in five runs with four hits to lead the White Sox to a 13-10 triumph over Texas and a doubleheader sweep after Bert Johnson pitched a nine-hitter in the 6-3 opening game.

Orta, who collected a single, a pair of doubles and a homer in the second contest, also had the key hit in the seventh inning of the opener to help the Sox break a 3-3 tie.

At San Diego, Fred Kendall's sacrifice fly in the 14th inning drove in Nate Colbert with the only run of the game as the Padres edged Cincinnati, 1-0, in the nightcap after the Reds won the opener, 7-2.

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At San Francisco, lefthander Mike Caldwell and Elias Sosa combined on a four-hitter to give the Giants a 5-2 victory in the second game and a split of a doubleheader with Atlanta.

The Braves won the opener, 4-2, on a two-run ninth-inning homer by Dusty Baker.

Caldwell, now 10-3 for the season, had a no-hitter until Hank Aaron doubled with one out in the seventh inning. Ivan Murrell then singled to score Aaron. Caldwell was knocked out in the ninth by back-to-back doubles by Baker and Aaron and Sosa came on to get the final two outs.

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At San Diego, Fred Kendall's sacrifice fly in the 14th inning drove in Nate Colbert with the only run of the game as the Padres edged Cincinnati, 1-0, in the nightcap after the Reds won the opener, 7-2.

Dave Davidson blanked the Reds on eight hits in 13 innings in a magnificent performance before rookie Rusty Gerhardt came on to pitch the 14th and get the victory. Clay Kirby went nine innings. Clay Carroll came on two before Borbon went in the 12th to take the loss.

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## Major League Leaders

G. A. B. E. N. P. Pos.						G. A. B. E. N. P. Pos.													
Min.	104	412	81	133	370	Garr.	Atlanta	107	446	63	155	385							
Tex.	38	288	39	90	380	Garry.	La.	104	432	66	160	374							
Cal.	101	333	28	116	329	Smith	S. L.	88	321	69	102	323							
Chi.	88	316	83	102	323	Bolton	La.	94	377	61	130	318							
Oak.	92	307	69	106	315	Zisk	Cal.	98	345	48	108	316							
Ind.	102	326	49	106	314	Carm.	Cal.	92	321	50	99	316							
Mil.	107	409	58	128	308	Brook	S. C.	81	100	47	128	314							
Det.	105	365	60	121	306	Schmidt	Phil.	108	388	73	113	312							
N.Y.	84	322	49	102	306	Montana	Cal.	99	325	35	141	312							
Atl.	90	320	39	98	306	Cash	Phil.	105	451	65	140	310							
R. UNKS—Montana, Cal.						76	Schmidt	Phil.	75	Beauch.	Cal.	74	Wynd	La.	73				
Tex.						75	Beauch.	Cal.	74	Wynd	La.	73							
Tex.						75	BURNS—Montana, Cal.							76	Schmidt	Phil.	75		
Tex.						75	Cotnam							73	33	Beauch.	Cal.	74	
Tex.						75	Wynd							La.	73	Cay	La.	73	
Tex.						75	BRYN—Garr.							Atlanta	107	D. Cash	Phar.	Cal.	75
Tex.						75	Phar.							Cal.	75	Beauch.	Cal.	74	
Tex.						75	DOBBINS—Garr.							Atlanta	107	D. Cash	Phar.	Cal.	75
Tex.						75	Cotnam							73	33	Beauch.	Cal.	74	
Tex.						75	Cotnam							73	33	Beauch.	Cal.	74	
Tex.						75	Cotnam							73	33	Beauch.	Cal.	74	
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Tex.						75	Cotnam							73	33	Beauch.			

## Two Fans Killed By Drag Racer

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Aug. 5 (AP)—Two teen-age spectators were killed and about 30 persons were injured yesterday when a high-powered dragster fishtailed into a crowded section of bleachers at St. Louis International Speedway.

Authorities said that Bill Bagshaw, 30, of Long Beach, Calif., was driving the dragster car, which blew its engine, fishtailed across the quarter-mile track and careened over a guard rail into the bleachers. A hospital spokesman said that Bagshaw suffered a broken collarbone.

## Major League Standings

New York	52	55	.486	8 1/2
Philadelphia	52	55	.486	8 1/2
Washington	55	56	.496	4 1/2
St. Louis	55	56	.496	4 1/2
Chicago	58	50	.539	2 1/2
Cleveland	58	50	.539	2 1/2
Cal.	52	55	.486	8 1/2
New York	52	55	.486	8 1/2
Det.	55	56	.496	4 1/2
Milwaukee	55	56	.496	4 1/2

Western Division				
Seattle	62	45	.583	—
San Francisco	54	52	.509	8
San Diego	54	53	.505	8 1/2
Portland	54	53	.505	8 1/2
San Jose	58	56	.491	11
Los Angeles	43	67	.391	21

Sandy's Results				
Kansas City 1st, California 4 (1st).				
Kansas City 3, California 0 (4th).				
Oakland 1, California 0 (2d).				
Minneapolis 2, Oakland 1 (2d).				
Chicago 3, Texas 2 (1st).				
Chicago 13, Texas 10 (2d).				
Oakland 1, Baltimore 2 (1st).				
Minneapolis 3, Cleveland 3 (1st).				
Minneapolis 3, Cleveland 3 (2d).				
Detroit 6, Baltimore 7 (1st).				
Detroit 5, Baltimore 3 (2d).				
Boston 7, New York 3.				

Monday's Games				
Baltimore at Detroit, 2.				
Oakland at Minneapolis, 2.				
Texas at Chicago, night.				
St. Louis at New York, night.				

NATIONAL LEAGUE.				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	52	52	.519	—
Philadelphia	53	53	.509	1
Cincinnati	53	53	.509	1 1/2
St. Louis	59	55	.476	4 1/2
Brooklyn	46	58	.442	5
Chicago	56	56	.434	9

Western Division				
San Francisco	73	37	.661	—
San Diego	64	40	.615	8 1/2
Portland	59	52	.514	15
San Jose	53	52	.500	16 1/2
Seattle	53	53	.500	16 1/2
San Francisco	56	49	.530	19
San Diego	56	49	.530	19



TAPPED OUT—Atlanta's Vic Koegel (black jersey) breaks up pass play against Eagles.

# NFL Falcons Beat Eagles And Pickets

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6 (UPI)—The Atlanta Falcons, who had to dodge insults from striking veterans because their team bus drivers honored a National Football League Players Association picket line, scored a 23-7 opening exhibition victory yesterday over the Philadelphia Eagles, behind the passing of rookie Kim McQuikien.

Leading an offense with two veterans in the starting unit, two All-Americans from Wake University and a third-year touchdown pass to rookie Selvester McGehee of Rhode Island in the first quarter and an eight-yarder to rookie Henry Childs of Kansas State in the second.

Harassment Cited

Eagle officials obtained a court injunction three hours before the game to prevent what they called "harassment" of fans and players.

The strikers were manning a peaceful picket line when the two Atlanta team buses arrived. The Transport Workers Union drivers refused to cross the picket line at the stadium gates. The Falcons players had to get off the buses across the street and walk through a gauntlet of strikers who were shouting, "Scab scab."

Small Crowd

The crowd was announced at 15,379, compared with last year's opening exhibition turnout of 83,230. The Eagles said that 1,500 people asked for refunds under an owners' agreement to refund ticket prices to fans disgruntled by the absence of most of the veterans.

One of the Atlanta veterans, linebacker Greg Breaux, returned a recovered fumble 23 yards for Atlanta's second touchdown.

Rookie Richard Danmeir kicked a 35-yard field goal for Atlanta's final score.

Veteran Kent Kruger caught a nine-yard pass from rookie Bill Troup with 1:54 left in the game for the Eagles' lone touchdown.

# Strike Puts New Burden on NFL: Empty Seats

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (NYT)—The National Football League players' strike produced a dramatic drop in attendance figures and millions of dollars in lost revenue during the first full weekend of preseason games.

Attendance at the 10 exhibition games played Friday and Saturday totaled 265,124, a decrease of 256,748 fans from the opening weekend of the 1973 preseason, the league disclosed yesterday.

With the average price of a ticket to an NFL game at \$7, the loss in ticket sales alone would exceed \$2.2 million.

Not included in the loss, but an equally important financial consideration in the minds of all owners, was the potential loss of revenue from concessions, parking and unsold tickets to future exhibition games. Refunds, many

still unaccounted for, also would become another large source of loss revenue for the owners.

A large portion of the profits among NFL clubs comes from their six or seven preseason games.

The owners were not the only losers as a result of the current stalemate in the labor dispute. Numerous charities that annually receive benefits from exhibition

football games suffered from the sagging attendance figures.

A typical example was Sickle Cell Disease Research, Inc., and Houston Memorial High School, which had received over \$170,000 from the Houston Oilers' opening exhibition games during the last seven years.

Last season's Houston-New York Jet opener drew a crowd of 45,775 to the Astrodome. Saturday night's turnout count for the Oilers and New York Giants was 12,331.

# Mexican Takes Pleasant Valley Golf Crown

By John S. Radosla

SUTTON, Mass., Aug. 4 (NYT)—The nicest thing about winning a golf tournament, aside from the \$40,000 pay check, is that it means the end of those grim Mondays when one has to qualify his way into each tournament.

There is more pressure there than there is in the tournament itself.

Vic Regalado, an obscure Mexican pro in his second year on the American tour, climbed that peak yesterday by winning the \$200,000 Pleasant Valley Classic, which exempts him from having to qualify for the next 12 months.

Regalado, who is 28, held off a last-minute challenge in which Tom Weiskopf, an experienced campaigner with 14 victories, birdied the last two holes.

And with the victory the tour has acquired a new character with a pique sense of humor expressed in fractured English.

Regalado was paired with Weiskopf in the closing round. On the 18th green, seeing that Weiskopf had a four-foot putt for a certain birdie to tie, Regalado responded with a gutsy move of his own. He rapped in a 10-foot birdie putt to maintain his one-shot lead.

Regalado completed his round with a 69 for a 72-hole total of 276, six strokes under par for the gently rolling Pleasant Valley Country Club. Dave Hill, the leader going into the last round, had a 75 and finished third at 280.

It was a dramatic closing day. Hill, for example, started at 8 under par for the tournament and began caving in from the start by bogeying 1 and 2. He shot only one birdie all day.

# Foster Posts Record For 3,000-Meter Run

GATESHEAD, England, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Grendan Foster set a world record for the 3,000 meters—7 minutes 25.5 seconds—at the New Gateshead Sports Center.

His run cut 3.4 seconds off the time set by Emile Pataumans of Belgium.

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## Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE																																												
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# A Dinner Lineup Evokes Some Fond Sports Memories

By Red Smith

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 5 (NYT)—A boy of 14 or so stepped up to the dais and pushed a piece of paper in front of Buddy Baer. While Max Baer's little brother scribbled an autograph, the kid's gaze moved uncertainly right and left, searching for a familiar face.

"Get Jimmy Crowley," a man suggested. "Two seats over there." The name brought no look of recognition to the boy's face. "Left halfback on the four horsemen of Notre Dame," the man said. "Obeyed, the kid presented his paper as directed. 'He's never heard of the four horsemen,' the man said. 'Judge Bob Cannon said, 'They played the last season together exactly 30 years ago. You should have told him Jimmy was the coach who taught football to Vince Lombardi.'"

The Fraternal Order of Eagles in national convention assembled were holding their annual sports dinner. Eagles are not an endangered species, no matter what the environmentalists say. There were about 1,800 in the flock scanning the dais and identifying the guests: Bob Feller, Waite Hoyt, Ken Keltner, Johnny Logan, Ray Berres and retired umpire Joe Conlan, from baseball; Ziggy Charabek, Ray Nitschke, Crowley and the other halfback on the four horsemen, Don

Miller, from football. Johnny Weissmuller, the swimmer; Billy Sixty, Milwaukee's famous golfer; bowler; former flyweight champion Terry Allen and the damndest array of heavyweights this side of Nat Fleisher's Ring Record Book and Encyclopedia—Buddy Baer, Jim Braddock, Jack Sharkey, Tony Galento and the man who knocked out every blessed one of those, Joe Louis.

510 Million Fight

Next month Muhammad Ali and George Foreman go to Zaire for a bout which, its sponsors fondly believe, will do enough business on closed-circuit television to pay each fighter \$5 million and leave a profit for the promotion. If that is a \$10 million match, a man was thinking, the talent at this head table had to assay a cool billion.

Just looking at the lineup brought memories. "Joe, you really think you coulda whup me?" Ali asked Louis one night on television.

"When I was champion," Joe said, "I went on what they called a bum-of-the-month tour."

Ali's voice rose two octaves. "You say 'I'm a bum'?"

"You woulda been on the tour," Joe said.

Now Jim Braddock was telling the crowd that he honestly believed he took

more punches in eight rounds with Louis than in all his other fights put together. Braddock was an unrepentant longshoreman on relief when he knocked out Corn Griffin in a semi-windup. "I did that on hash," he told his manager, Joe Gould. "Get me a piece of steak and I'll show you what I can do." Gould got him the steak and a match with Max Baer, and Jim won the heavyweight championship of the world.

Then he was fighting a young and merciless Joe Louis in defense of his title. "I'm stopping the fight," Gould told him between rounds when the manager could stand no more. "If you go, I'll never speak to you again," Braddock said, and went out again to fight until Joe's fists stopped it. As ex-champion, Jim was in Detroit when Louis stopped Bob Pastor, an elusive boxer who had contrived to stay 10 rounds with Joe in an earlier match.

"I was doing great," Pastor told Braddock the next morning at breakfast. "till this cut here opened." He touched one of the several strips of tape on his bruised countenance. "The blood got in my eye," he said, "and then I got this cut here, a bum or something. You know how it is, Jim."

"Yeah," Braddock said. "Hits pretty good, don't they?"

Now Buddy Baer was telling about

his first fight with Louis, whom he knocked out of the ring. "But damn, he got back in." When they met a second time, World War II was on and the bout was a benefit for a military relief fund. Wendell Willkie, who had been flattened by Franklin D. Roosevelt in a 1940 match for the presidency, made a speech before the opening bell.

"And you, Max Baer," the statesman said to Buddy Baer, "and you, Joe Louis..."

"I was a clean fighter," Galento was telling the audience. "Always took a bath before a fight."

"When you played third base for Cleveland," a man said to Ken Keltner, "you gave me heart failure about five times a game. You never in your life picked up a ball and threw it. You always took it out of your glove, turned it around, looked it over to make sure it had the league president's signature, and then threw the hitter out."

"Just turned it," Keltner said. "to get my fingers across the seams."

At the podium, somebody was talking about Billy Conn's two fights with Louis. "I knew Billy as a fresh kid out of Pittsburgh," Judge Cannon whispered. "He said he was 20 years old before he learned that cops in Pittsburgh were paid by the city."

Orantes Defeated

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5 (AP)—Jaime Filon defeated defending champion Manuel Orantes yesterday to gain the final round of the \$100,000 Tennis Pro Classic.

Riessen Defeats Lutz for Title in Western Tennis

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5 (AP)—Top-seeded Marty Riessen, five times runner-up, finally claimed the \$8,000 first prize in the 87th Western Tennis Championships yesterday, 6-6, 7-5, over second-seeded Bob Lutz.

The eight-time Davis-Cup veteran swept through the tournament without losing a set. It was his first Western Tennis title after finishing second five years in a row, beginning in 1961.



